

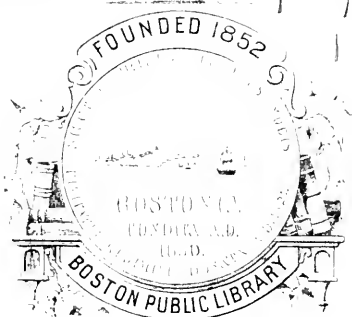
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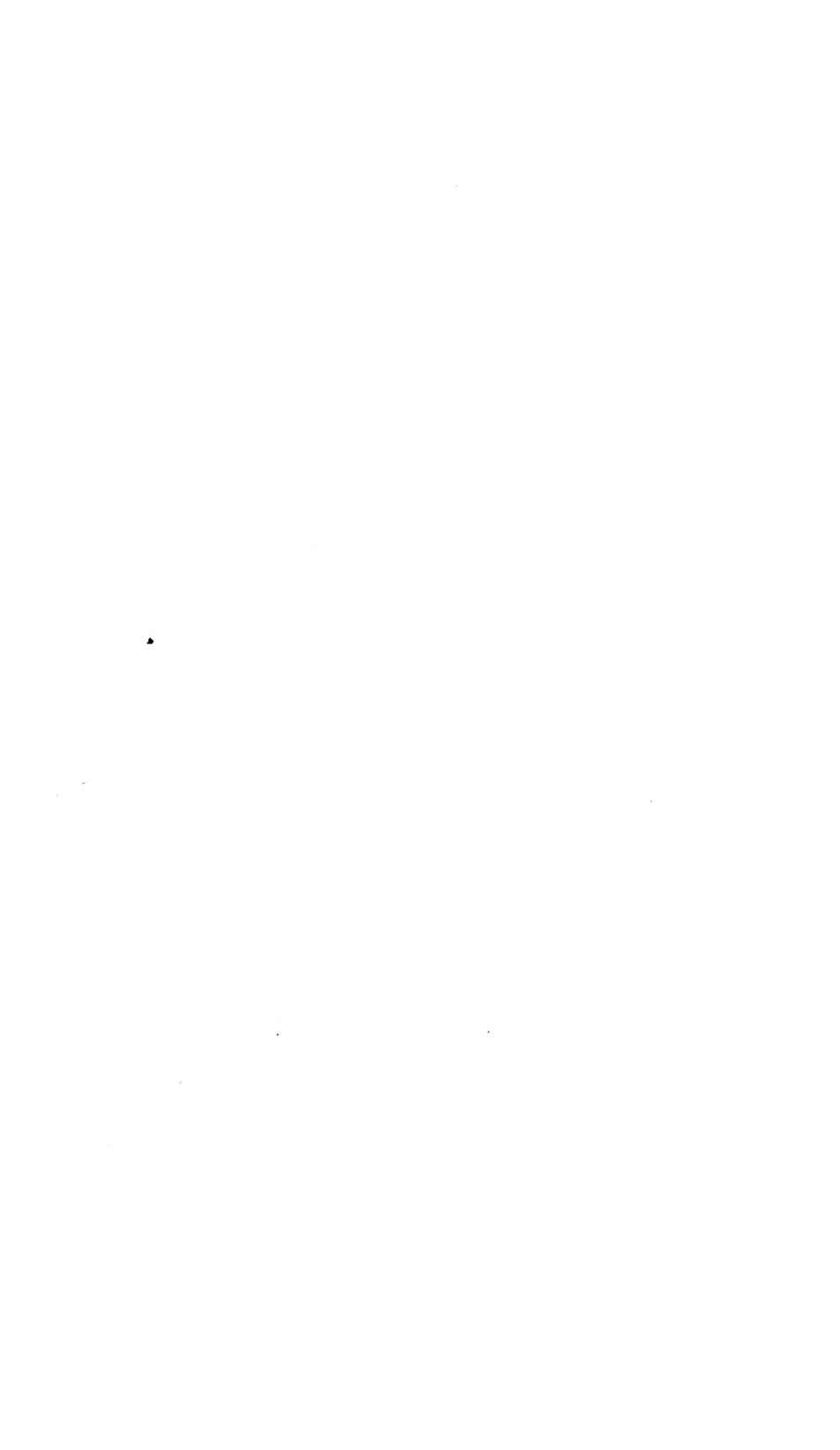
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GIVEN BY

Francis A. Bacon, M. A.
Feb. 26, 1877





REPORT
OF
THE CLASS OF 1857
IN
HARVARD COLLEGE.

Prepared for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of its Graduation.



CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN WILSON AND SON.
University Press.
1882.

ON the 8th of March, 1882, acting at the suggestion of the Class Committee and of other members of the Class, GEORGE MCKEAN FOLSOM issued a circular, asking his classmates to put him in possession of materials from which he might prepare a report for the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of their graduation. With that affectionate regard which he ever felt for the CLASS OF FIFTY-SEVEN, Folsom asked each one "to send such information about yourself as you would like to have about your classmates, — such as you would give if talking over with them the events of these twenty-five years." Again, in April, in response to suggestions of Ranlett and French, he sent out circulars, asking for photographs of the Class and of "our pledges to society, wives and children, . . . the faces of those dear to us." Previous to his death, Folsom had collected a large amount of material for the Report; he had judiciously planned it, and, had his life been spared, would have satisfactorily completed it.

In taking up the pen which fell from the hands of our friend, his successor cannot fail to pay a loving tribute to his memory, — to his spotless life, his gentle, Christian character, his warm and ever-constant heart, which embraced all of Harvard, but most the Class. But Folsom is yours, and he needs no word of mine. He *lives* to-day, and he will ever live in our thoughts and our hearts, wherever and so long as any members of the Class of Fifty-Seven come together!

With regard to the Report, it is the honorable record of twenty-five years of joy and sorrow, of trial, struggle, failure, and success, such as falls to the lot of man. We stand, as men, in the fulness of strength of our middle life; at this turning point in our history, let us stand nearer to each other as classmates, with new hopes and new resolutions for the future. We believe, in French's words in 1857, that "This is a brotherhood closer than kin;" and we say, with fervent reliance on the God above us, Bless our University, and bless our beloved Class.

FRANCIS H. BROWN.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

CLASS OF 1857.

*JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE ALSTON.

JOHN JULIUS PRINGLE ALSTON was born in Charleston, S.C., 6 December, 1836. His father was Charles Alston, a large rice planter on the Waccamaw River: his mother was a daughter of John Julius Pringle, a distinguished lawyer of Charleston. His early education and preparation for College were received in Charleston, at the school of Christopher Cotes.

After his graduation he chose the law as his profession, but the war soon interrupted that pursuit. Together with a friend, and at their own expense, Alston raised a company for the Confederate service, was commissioned first lieutenant of the First Regiment S.C. Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Sumter. For nearly two years he served with distinction at Fort Sumter and on Morris Island. In the fight at Lighthouse Inlet he was one of a small band who, being attacked by an overwhelming land and naval force, were forced to fall back. Struck on the head by a piece of shell, he was for some time stunned, but, on recovering, succeeded in collecting the remnant of his company and reached Battery Wagner. Here he

was put in command of a gun and rendered efficient service. Being ordered with his company to Fort Sumter to rest and recruit, he applied to be sent back to Battery Wagner, and served in command of a columbiad battery. His bravery and extraordinary coolness under fire, his skill and efficiency, were the subject of general admiration; he was highly commended by his superior officers and recommended for promotion.

Under date of 26 June, 1864, Stackpole writes from Fortress Monroe: "Captain Busch, Twenty-seventh South-Carolina Volunteers, who was taken on Friday [24 June], informs me that he knew Julius Alston very well; that he, for a long time, commanded a battery of eight-inch columbiads at Sumter, was considered one of the best artillery officers in the Confederate States service, and is supposed to have fired the shot himself which killed Captain Rogers, fleet-captain."

His arduous duties and exposure brought on typhoid fever, of which he died at Greenville, S.C., 20 September, 1863.

GRENVILLE BACON.



GRENVILLE BACON, son of William and Elizabeth [Wyman] Bacon, was born in Roxbury, Mass., 22 October, 1835. He intended, on leaving College, to adopt the medical profession; but, having been attacked with a violent fever in August, 1857, he was not sufficiently recovered to attend the medical lectures in the fall. He married Sarah Maria, daughter of John and Maria Dove, of Roxbury, Mass., 22 February, 1858. In the spring of that year he began the study of law, which he continued until July, when a violent inflammation of the eyes obliged him to give up that profession. On the 13th January, 1859, he became the father of GRENVILLE, Jr., who, by virtue of being the first Class-boy, received the CLASS-CRADLE in due form. The son is now in business in Boston. A second son, Charles Herbert, was born 20 December, 1862, and died 2 January, 1868. He has also had Alice Hayward, born 14 October, 1869. In the fall of 1859, Bacon entered the store of his brothers, dry-goods merchants in Roxbury; and remained there until August, 1863, when he took the position of chief clerk in the commissary department of the United-States General Hospital at Point Lookout, Md. He continued in this service till May, 1864, when he was ordered to the North to settle his accounts, and was so occupied till September. Having had several attacks of fever and ague, he thought that the naval service might be of benefit to his health, and obtained a commission as acting assistant paymaster, 14 December, 1864. On the 9th of March, 1865, he was ordered to Key West, Fla.,

to the supply-steamer "Honduras," to which vessel he was attached till her return to the North and the discharge of her stores, 15 September, at which time he was ordered to prepare his final statement for settlement; and, 15 November, he was notified of his honorable discharge from the service.

In September, 1866, Bacon entered the employ of Jordan, Marsh, & Co., in Boston, as salesman, remaining with that firm till 14 January, 1868, when he was prostrated with scarlet fever, which had attacked both his boys. The next fall he engaged with the firm of B. T. Stephenson & Co., remaining with them till February, 1872. He then became travelling salesman with the house of D. R. Whitney & Co., wholesale dealers in Dye Woods, where he remained about six months. The next two years he passed at his home in Winthrop Place, Roxbury, pursuing a course of medical studies, and in 1875 commenced the practice of medicine at that place. In 1880, he associated himself with J. B. Cherry, 156, Shawmut Avenue, Boston, assisting him in the drug business. In October, 1881, he took charge of store 91, Shawmut Avenue, where he is now engaged in the sale of drugs and the practice of medicine.

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GEORGE MIDDLETON BARNARD.

GEORGE MIDDLETON BARNARD was born in Brookline, Mass., 21 October, 1835. His parents were George Middleton and Susan Livingston [Tilden] Barnard, of Boston. He left College, 26 April, 1855, but received his A.B. from Harvard College in 1872. In 1857, he went from Boston to Buenos Ayres in a sailing vessel, being over three months on the passage; remained a year travelling in that country, and returned by sailing vessel to Boston. He passed a year in the counting-room of G. M. Barnard & Co., and then sailed from New York for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres as supercargo of the bark "Z. D." He passed another year in travelling up the rivers to distant places and upon the pampas, visiting the Guachos and Indians; then sailed from Montevideo with a cargo of wild horses, disposed of them at Pernambuco, sailed thence to St. Thomas, and from there to Boston. It is a curious fact that all of the four vessels in which he made these voyages were lost at sea on the next voyage after he left them.

In the beginning of 1861, he travelled through the Western States, and within half an hour after he landed from the steamboat "Gray Eagle," on the Mississippi, she collided and blew up, with great loss of life.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Barnard immediately came home and joined the New-England Guards, then on duty at Fort Independence. He received a commission as first lieutenant in the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, 20 August, 1861; and, on the 24th, the regiment left for the field. Barnard had been studying military tactics for several years, and conse-

quently was ready to enter immediately on his duties. For a year and a half he remained with his regiment, and then went upon the staff of Major-General Charles Griffin, where he spent an equal time. During this period, he was always in the Army of the Potomac; he participated in every battle, and was personally engaged in twenty-nine. He was hit eight times, but never severely wounded. He was taken prisoner once, but escaped. He was promoted to be captain, 1 November, 1862, and was successively brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for "gallantry and meritorious service" at the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. At the end of three years, 2 September, 1864, he was mustered out of the service.

He then returned to Boston, and became a member of the firm of George M. Barnard & Co. He married Ellen Russell, daughter of James Dutton and Sarah Ellen [Hooper] Russell, of Boston, 28 December, 1865.

In 1877, he started to join the U.S.S. "Ashuelot" in the Asiatic squadron; reached Yokohama *via* San Francisco, made a short stay in Japan, went thence to Hong Kong and joined the "Ashuelot"; he remained on board of her for a year and a half, visiting all the ports, and making journeys by land. He went to Peking and to the Great Wall of China; was knocked overboard at midnight by a collision, and was saved with great difficulty. He took French steamer at Shanghai and visited Cochin China, Malaya, Ceylon, and Aden; saw the objects of interest in Egypt, and came home *via* Paris and London.

He was a member of the Common Council, in Boston, in 1870; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Spanish Lodge of Freemasons in Montevideo, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Temple and Officers Clubs, Secretary of the Fifth Army Corps Association and of the Somerset Club.

He has two children: Sarah Livingston, born 19 November, 1866, and Maud Russell, born 10 October, 1868. His address is the Somerset Club, Boston.

FRANCIS BARTLETT.

FRANCIS BARTLETT, son of Sidney (1818) and Caroline Louisa [Pratt] Bartlett, was born in Boston, 21 September, 1836. Early in 1858 he entered his father's office, in Boston, for the study of law; and, in the first term of 1858-59, became a member of the Dane Law School, where he remained one year. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, in Boston, 17 September, 1860; and, in the following December, started for Europe. He spent the next year abroad, returning in December, 1861, and began the practice of law at 16, Court Street.

He married Marianna Hubbard, daughter of John F. and Marianna [Hubbard] Slater, of Norwich, Conn., 31 March, 1869; she died 6 January, 1873. He has had two children: Caroline, born 3 September, 1870, and Elizabeth S., born 27 July, 1872, and died 16 February, 1881.

In 1869, he again visited Europe. He is now engaged in the practice of law at 13, Exchange Street, Boston; lives, during the winter, at 236, Beacon Street, and in the summer at Beverly Farms. He took his A.M. in 1870.

STANTON BLAKE.

STANTON BLAKE, son of George Baty and Anna Hull [Blake] Blake, was born in Boston, 8 May, 1837.

He passed thirteen months, previous to February, 1853, at school in Vevey, Switzerland, and, after his return to America, fitted for College in Cambridge, under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Chase.

Soon after graduating, Blake sailed for England and entered the counting-room of Messrs. George Peabody & Co., in London. After remaining with this firm for some months, during which period occurred the memorable commercial crisis of 1857, he removed to Liverpool, entering the counting-house of Messrs. Edward Moon & Co., well-known merchants of that city. In the summer of 1858, he returned to Boston and entered the office of Messrs. Blake Brothers, & Co., in which firm he, shortly afterward, became a partner.

In 1859, he established himself in New York as the resident partner of his firm, and, in 1860, opened in that city a branch of the firm, which still continues. He himself retired from the firm and from active business in 1872, returning to Boston and vicinity, where he lived until January, 1879. He then resumed active business again, in New York, as one of the managers of the Netherland Trading Society of Holland, a prominent and influential corporation, having its headquarters at Amsterdam, and being connected with the Dutch Government. In January, 1882, he again retired from active business, and is now living in the vicinity of Boston. He has an office

at 30, Kilby Street, Boston. His visits to Europe have been very numerous, numbering thirty-two round voyages, or sixty-four passages across the Atlantic.

Almost immediately after his retirement from business and return to Boston, the great fire of 9 November, 1872, took place, and, being at leisure, Blake volunteered his services for the necessary work for the relief of the sufferers. He served on the Executive Relief Committee, and was most actively employed in this connection from November, 1872, until May, 1873.

After the great fire at St. John, N.B., in 1877, he was appointed one of the committee to deliver contributions raised by the people of Boston for the sufferers. He went to that city, with the supplies, in the United-States Revenue Steamer "Galatin," and, in conjunction with other members of the committee, was warmly received by the municipal authorities of St. John, and the visit was made the occasion of friendly and cordial international courtesies.

In January, 1882, he was elected one of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

SHEPHERD BROOKS.



SHEPHERD BROOKS, son of Gorham and Ellen [Shepherd] Brooks, was born at Baltimore, Md., 23 July, 1837. When he was about a year old his family removed to Medford, Mass., where and in Boston he has spent his life. He fitted for College with Mr. (now Dr.) Samuel Eliot (1839). After graduating, he passed a winter in New Orleans. In the autumn of 1858, he went to Europe, where he remained two years and travelled extensively. He made a number of trips to the South, and, in the spring of 1872, joined a pleasure-party in an excursion to California and the Columbia River. One of this party, Miss Clara Gardner, daughter of George and Helen [Read] Gardner, of Boston, became his wife, 10 December, 1872. Shortly after his marriage he went with his wife to Europe, and passed several months in travelling.

He has two children: Helen, born 30 December, 1875, and Gorham, born 19 June, 1881. He states that his tastes are of a rural character, and that he has never been engaged in any active business. He passes his winters at his house, 92, Beacon Street, Boston, and his summers at West Medford, Mass. He took his A.M. in 1872.

FRANCIS HENRY BROWN.



FRANCIS HENRY BROWN was born in Boston, 8 August, 1835. His ancestors of the same name came to Watertown, Mass., from England, in 1632, in the persons of John Brown and Dorothy, his wife; the line is brought down through John and Hester [Makepeace]; Joseph and Ruhamah [Wellington]; James and Jane [Bowman]; Francis and Mary [Buckman]; James and Pamela [Munroe]; Francis and Caroline Matilda [Kuhn], his immediate parents. The family has always lived in Boston or its vicinity.

He was educated at the public schools of Boston, and entered College, from the public Latin school, in 1853. He took his degree of A.M. in course.

In September, immediately after graduating, he began the study of medicine, in Cambridge, under the direction of Drs. John Ware and Morrill and Jeffries Wyman, and Professor J. P. Cooke. During the following two years he was assistant in chemistry to Professor Cooke, and during the second year he served also as instructor in chemistry, and proctor, rooming at M. 23. He became house-physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1 May, 1860, and spent the following year at that institution. In March, 1861, he took his M.D. in the Medical Department of the University.

He entered on the practice of medicine in Cambridge, 1 June, 1861. He married Louisa Beckford, daughter of Charles F. and Mary [Doggett] Eaton, of Salem, 24 September; a daugh-

ter was born 2 December, 1862, and died two days later; a son, Louis Francis, was born 16 December, 1864, in Boston. His wife died 17 January, 1865, at the age of twenty-nine.

In the fall of 1861, he examined recruits in Boston for the Massachusetts volunteer regiments. From January to June, 1862, he was surgeon at the United-States recruiting-post, in North Cambridge; from June to October, acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at the United-States General Hospital, Judiciary Square, Washington, D.C., and for a short time at the headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Antietam, Md. Early in May, 1864, as a private in the Twelfth Unattached Company, Mass. V.M., Captain C. F. Walcott, he went to Readville (Dedham), and was mustered into the United-States service, on the Governor's call for men to guard the Massachusetts sea-coast: after a few days he was detailed as assistant to the surgeon (William Ingalls, 1835) in charge of the post hospital. 1 July the entire camp was changed from a State military rendezvous to a United-States General Hospital; Brown was still retained as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was occupied in organizing the establishment for a thousand beds, and in the care of patients, till September, when he returned home.

In October, he removed to Boston: in November, he was appointed one of the visiting physicians at the office of the Boston Dispensary, and in April, 1865, one of the visiting surgeons; this position he held until April, 1872. He was surgeon to St. Joseph's Home, in Boston, in 1869, and visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 1880-82.

He was in Europe during a large part of the year 1867, engaged in study and travel: spent some months in Vienna, and visited, among other places, Hamburg, Berlin, Trieste, Venice, Rome, Naples, Switzerland (making the passes St. Theodule and Col-du-Geant), Paris, Mayence, Cologne, Rotterdam, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In March, 1868, he went to Madeira.

He married Mary Sherwood, daughter of Charles P. and Mary Elizabeth [Sherwood] Wood, of Auburn, N.Y., 23 March, 1871. A daughter, Edith, was born, 7 September, 1877.

In July, 1870, he became editor of the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and retained this position for two and a half years.

In 1877, he passed a four days' examination before a board of Surgeons of the United-States Marine Hospital Service, and, 29 June, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury an Assistant Surgeon in the Service; he was assigned to duty in New York, and, a few weeks later, ordered to the United-States Marine Hospital at the port of Boston. In June, 1880, he was again examined by a board and became Passed Assistant Surgeon. He resigned, 5 November, 1880, and returned to private practice in Boston.

He has been a member of the American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Social Science Association, American Library Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, Suffolk District Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society, Boston Medical Association, Boston Society for Medical Observation, Obstetrical Society of Boston, Boston Society of Natural History, Bunker Hill Monument Association, Republican Institution, Unitarian Club (treasurer), Young Men's Benevolent Society, and Medical Library Association.

While in Europe, in 1867, his attention was attracted to the subject of hospitals for children, and he formed in his own mind a plan to establish one, on his return, in Boston. During the next year he elaborated his plans, drew up a code of by-laws, prescribed the method of operations, and, late in 1868, announced his project to certain benevolent persons of Boston, who at once entered heartily into his views. His original plans were substantially adopted, an act of incorporation obtained, a board of executive and medical officers appointed, and the hospital was opened in a private house, in July, 1869.

From that time to the present, as a member of the board of managers and of the medical staff, he has been identified with the institution. The hospital has, up to the present time, cared for more than 1,700 sick and maimed children. In view of his agency in its establishment he may properly be called the founder of The Children's Hospital. He is now a member of the Consulting Staff.

In July, 1881, he was appointed Assistant Aural Surgeon to the Boston City Hospital.

While the civil war was in progress, 8 March, 1863, there appeared in the "Boston Courier," from his pen, a list of the students of Harvard University who had served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion. More extended lists appeared subsequently in the same newspaper. In 1866, he published, as an appendage to the Triennial Catalogue, and at the request of the Corporation, a fuller list, and one still more extended was issued in connection with the Triennial of 1869. He is now at work on an historical memoir, based on the same roll, giving in a succinct way the services of Alumni of the University, including the professional schools, in the same struggle. In connection with these labors, he has made large collections of autograph and other records, filling many volumes, which will probably find a resting-place in the College Library.

In 1873, he published the "Medical Register" for the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, and Chelsea. This was followed, in 1875, by the "Medical Register for Massachusetts"; and, in 1877 and 1880, by the "Medical Register for New England." — works intended for the use of the medical profession, and containing much information relating to medical societies, hospitals, and dispensaries, institutions, schools, &c., in the States named.

He was appointed Class Secretary at the annual meeting of the Class, June, 1882.

He has written the following, and many other articles: —

Dislocation of the Femur; Reduction after many Months.

The Climate and Medical Resources of Madeira.

The Fauna of Madeira.

Hospital Construction, 1861.

Painful Crepitation of the Tendons.

Combined Wire Speculum and Retractor.

The General Principles of Hospital Construction. (Article in Buck's work on Hygiene and Public Health, New York, 1880.)

List of Class Secretaries. (The Harvard Book.)

Impacted Foreign Bodies in the External Meatus Auditorius.

The Metric System for Physicians.

Arsenical Paper-Hangings.

Indexes to Medical Literature.

An Improved Pocket-Case.

WILLIAM REED BULLARD.

WILLIAM REED BULLARD, son of Asa (A.B., Amherst, 1828) and Lucretia Gunn [Dickinson] Bullard, was born in Boston, 7 September, 1837. Immediately on graduating, he went to Indianapolis, Ind., and entered upon the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Talbut Bullard, a practitioner in that city. He spent two winters in Boston, attending medical lectures at the Massachusetts Medical College, and, 7 March, 1860, took his degree of M.D. He returned to Indianapolis and practised with his uncle. In 1861, he was engaged in the examination of recruits for the Union Army. In 1862, he had charge of a hospital for the relief of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson. His health began to fail during the war, but he kept on with his duties till the hospital in which he was engaged was closed, when he visited Cambridge for a few weeks, and again returned to his practice in Indianapolis. In the fall of 1865, he was a member of the Board of Health, and was busily engaged in investigating the subject of cholera, and its possible spread to Indianapolis. His uncle died in 1863, and his business fell into the hands of Bullard. In the fall of 1866, he became satisfied that he could no longer bear the climate of Indianapolis, with the labors of his extensive practice. He went to Montana as assayer for a mining company; spent the winter of 1866-67 in Philadelphia, preparing himself for his new work, and started for the West in May. His mining adventure came to naught, and he returned to Indianapolis and practised until June, 1870, when he again

went to Montana, and reopened his office at Helena. In 1872, and again in 1874, his house and furniture were destroyed by fire.

He married Mary N. Gilman, of Helena, 21 July, 1872. In September he moved to Radersburgh, Montana, where he remained for one year. He has had twins: Clara Gertrude and John Gilman, born 11 December, 1873.

He is still at Helena, Montana, engaged in the practice of his profession.

JOSEPH HORACE CLARK.

JOSEPH HORACE CLARK, son of Humphrey and Almira [Jenckes] Clark, was born in the city of New York, 8 January, 1837.

His father's family was from Boston, his mother's from Rhode Island,—her great-grandfather, Joseph Jenckes, having been for many years deputy-governor and governor of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation. After the death of his parents, in 1851, Clark was adopted by his uncle, the late Elijah P. Clark, of Boston, and was prepared for College at the private schools of William P. Atkinson (1838), and Thomas G. Bradford (1822).

From the spring of 1858 until early in the following year, he was principal of the High School at Uxbridge, Mass., and there began the study of the law in the office of George S. Taft. Returning to his home in Cambridge, he continued his law studies with Peleg W. Chandler and George O. Shattuck, at No. 4, Court Street, Boston, and, in September, entered the Harvard Law School, where he took his degree in 1861. In April of this year, he made a voyage to Russia for the benefit of his health, visited St. Petersburg and Moscow, and returned to Boston in the fall.

In February, 1862, he entered the army as second lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and, in May, 1864, was appointed aide-de-camp to his friend, General Francis C. Barlow, commanding the First Division, Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He joined his command at the opening

of the Wilderness campaign, and, a few days later, at the fight near Spottsylvania Court House, was taken prisoner while returning from carrying orders to the front, and sent to Macon, Ga., then the general depot of Federal prisoners. He was one of the officers selected by the Rebel authorities, in August, and sent to Charleston, S.C., to be placed under fire. In September, all the prisoners were removed to Columbia, S.C., and, a few months later, to Charlotte, N.C., from which place he escaped in February, 1865, and, with three companions, succeeded in making his way through western North Carolina and over the mountains to Tennessee, reaching Knoxville in safety, after a somewhat adventurous journey of thirty days. He rejoined his regiment, as captain, and was mustered out with it in August, 1865.

Returning to Boston, he again entered the office of George O. Shattuck, was admitted a member of the Suffolk Bar in December, and soon after removed to St. Louis, where he began the practice of law in the following spring. In February, 1871, he was appointed clerk of the United-States District Court, at St. Louis, which office he still holds. He took his degree of A.M. in 1872.

Apart from his official duties he is interested in various business enterprises. He is vice-president of the Hydraulic-Press Brick Company, of St. Louis, and for the last four years has been president of the Board of Directors of the University Club, of that city.

He is unmarried.

JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE.

JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE was born at Frederick City, Md., 3 October, 1837. His father, Freeman Converse (A.B., Dart. 1830), was a native of Stafford, Conn., and, at the time of his son's birth, President of Frederick College, Md.; his mother was Emily Miller, a native of Middletown, Conn. Converse passed his boyhood mostly at Leesburgh, Va., and Annapolis, Md. He was fitted for College near Baltimore, Md., and entered the Class in the first Sophomore term.

After graduating, Converse passed his time in teaching and the study of law, and was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1866. He soon decided to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and, with this end in view, studied two years at Middletown, Conn., under Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. He was ordained in 1868, went to Philadelphia, and served a diaconate of six months at St. Peter's Church in that city. He was then ordained to the priesthood, and remained in Philadelphia until the summer of 1869. In 1867, he took his A.M.

He was married, 20 October, 1868, to Jane B., daughter of Dr. William and Eliza Jones, of Natchez, Miss.

In 1870, he took charge of a parish in Westminster, Md., where he remained until the summer of 1871; he then accepted an invitation to go to Racine College, Wis., with his friend, Dr. James Dekoven. There he remained nearly ten years, part of the time as Professor of Latin, and part as Professor of

Latin and Greek. In the summer of 1881, he resigned his professorship and went to Bristol, R.I., to open a boys' boarding school of his own. He has also charge of a small parish.

He has had five children: Agnes Howard, born 12 October, 1871; Arthur Freeman, born 31 May, 1873, and died 4 August, 1874; Eliza Baker, born 4 August, 1874; a son born and died 17 February, 1876; and John Holmes, Jr., born 26 July, 1878.

*EDWARD THOMAS DAMON.

EDWARD THOMAS DAMON, son of Thomas Jefferson and Rachel [Thomas] Damon, was born at Wayland, Mass., 19 April, 1835.

After teaching at Saxonville, Mass., for the Rev. B. G. Northrop, until March, 1858, he returned home; and shortly afterward went to Cambridge, where he began the study of medicine with Drs. J. Ware and M. and J. Wyman. While thus occupied, he was also engaged in teaching in the young ladies' school of the Misses Lyman. Damon died 30 November, 1859, at his room in Appian Way, of confluent small-pox, which he contracted while visiting Rainsford-Island Hospital in Boston Harbor.

His sickness was of about two weeks' duration. He was attended by Drs. Ware and Wyman; and his sole watchers and nurses were his fellow-students in medicine, — Carmalt (M.D., Coll. Phys. and Surg., 1860); Vaughan (1856); Brown and Bullard (1857); Burt, Edes, Homans, and Walcott (1858); and Norton Folsom (m. 1864). To add to the mournful circumstances of his sickness and death, "the slight boon of a little earth" was denied, or rather, grudged him: his body was refused sepulture in his own town, — Wayland; and, from the superstitious horror of the scourge to which he fell a victim, the laborers at Mount Auburn refused to lower his body into the grave, or throw the dust over him. These last sad offices were performed by his associates in professional study, — Bullard of our Class, and Walcott of 1858.

An extract from French's description of his funeral is taken from the Class-book : —

“ Thursday morning (December 1) was appointed for the burial of our friend. As a few of his friends gathered at the chapel at Mount Auburn, one could not but imagine the drifting clouds and falling rain were sent in unison with the sadness of the day to them. His father, mother, sisters, and other relatives and friends from Wayland were present : Rev. Dr. Huntington, Drs. J. and M. Wyman, Dr. Nichols, nearly all of his associates in the Medical Class here, and, of our own Class, Bullard, Clark, French, Morse, and Smith. Dr. Huntington's service was short and simple : a few selections from the ‘ Book of Life ’ and a touching prayer, — touching to all of us, I think ; for all present were either attached to or well acquainted with the dead. As the preacher ceased, and raised his head to pronounce a benediction on the living, the sun broke from the clouds and illumined the face of the speaker ; giving him an expression of tranquillity, which we may make into an omen, that, after the tears and the sorrow, there shall be found peace and an unspeakable joy.

“ We wound in solemn procession (for the rain had now ceased) around the paths, till we reached ‘ Harvard Hill,’ where, standing in a semicircle around the new-made grave, a last word was spoken to remind us that this was the last of earth ; and then the broken-hearted relatives and sorrowing friends turned to their homes.”

At the head of Damon's grave stands a monument erected by members of his College and Medical Class. It seems not inappropriate here, to copy one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Medical Class, held shortly after his death, as a token of the estimation in which he was held by them : —

“ *Resolved*, That, in the daily walks of life, we shall long mourn the silence of that voice, and the loss of ready sympathy of that friendship which existed between our friend and many of us ; that, in the high order of talent he displayed, in

the energy and zeal with which he was pursuing his studies, in his delicate perception and keen sense of all that was beautiful in the works of nature, and with every attribute of character to make him successful, there has died one who promised to become a most honored and distinguished member of our profession; that, in his excellent principles, his noble aim, his exemplary life, his elevated and consistent Christian character, we have lost at once a bright example and a guide."

JOHN LANGDON DEARBORN.

JOHN LANGDON DEARBORN was born at Exeter, N.H., 24 December, 1835. He was the son of Stephen W. and Eliza K. [King] Dearborn.

Soon after graduating, he went to Rock Island, Ill., and was engaged in a bank at that place. He left the West in 1860, and spent some time in Exeter, N.H., where he was engaged in taking the census of the State; he followed the returns of the State to Washington, D.C., and was employed in the Census Bureau until the spring of 1861, when he again returned to Exeter, and remained during the summer. During the winter of 1861-62, he taught a private school in Centre Harbor, N.H.

In 1862, Dearborn engaged in the wholesale drug and oil business, in the employ of Messrs. Folsom & Dearborn, in Boston, his father being a member of the firm. He remained in this position until 1870, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., as cashier of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. In 1876, he went to South Manchester, Conn., and spent two years in regaining his health. In November, 1878, he entered the auditing department of the Eastern Railroad, in Boston, Mass., and remained in this employment for three and a half years; he took up his residence at Harrison Square (Dorchester), Boston, where he now is. At present he is not in business.

He married, 13 November, 1862, Sarah Abbott Smith, of Exeter, N.H. He has five children: Samuel Stephen, born 15 October, 1863 (studying mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Elizabeth King, born 4 April, 1865; William Langdon, born 1 February, 1867; John, born 27 March, 1868; George Knight, born 9 October, 1872.

*HENRY LONGER DE SAULLES.

HENRY LONGER DE SAULLES, son of Louis and Amédée [Longer] De Saulles, was born at New Orleans, La., 22 July, 1838.

In the summer of 1853, he came to Cambridge, where he studied with Tutor Chase, and entered our Sophomore Class in 1854. About this time his father retired from business, in New Orleans, and removed to New York. De Saulles's father was the son of a French officer, of considerable distinction, and Sarah Reynolds, daughter of William Reynolds, a soldier of the Revolution; his mother was the daughter of Amédée and Manette [De Buys] Longer, the former a native of France, the latter, of Louisiana.

His father, in a letter dated Villa de Saulles, Pau, France, 30 May, 1882, says: "After leaving Harvard . . . but six years more of life was granted to him. The first one of these was passed in a friend's counting-room, at New York. He elected for commerce rather than for law, which I had wished him to prefer. About a year later he went to New Orleans, and there remained until our domestic war broke out, when he was required to serve in the army. He joined a force called 'Miles's Legion,' commanded by a personal friend of his, General W. R. Miles. Under date of 22 August, 1863, General Miles wrote to me, from his prison in New Orleans, as follows: 'On his couch of death your son requested me to write to you concerning his fate. While at the head of his company, in the gallant discharge of his duty, he fell, mortally wounded, on the

evening of the 3d of June, 1863 [at Port Hudson, La.]. The ball entered his right breast. He lingered until the night of the 4th, when he calmly passed away. I was with him most of the night of the 3d; and at intervals, when sufficiently calm to converse, three subjects alone seemed to occupy his thoughts, — his mother, his father, and his country. I cannot refrain from saying of your son, that a truer gentleman never lived, a braver soldier never died.' My son's remains were placed in a family vault at New Orleans, whence I had them subsequently removed to New York, and interred at Greenwood Cemetery, in a piece of ornamental ground, which I own there."

SAMUEL DORR.

SAMUEL DORR, son of Samuel Fox and Elizabeth Chipman [Hazen] Dorr, was born in New York, 11 June, 1836.

He began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Francis O. Watts (1822), 1 October, 1857, making Boston his home. He remained with Mr. Watts three years, with the exception of one term passed at the Dane Law School. In September, 1860, he was admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar. On the 8th of December, in the same year, in company with Bartlett, he sailed for Europe, where he remained, travelling with him and other friends, until the middle of January, 1862. During this time, he travelled more or less thoroughly over Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Egypt; spending also a fortnight in Constantinople and a week in Athens. He again sailed for Europe in April, 1862; remaining abroad at this time about three years. He lived in Boston until 1869, when he removed to New York, and made that city his home until February, 1878, since which time he has been in Louisville, Ky. He made short trips to Europe in 1867, 1869, and 1871.

He married Jane, daughter of the late John and Catherine [Ramsay] McEllroy, of Allentown, Pa., 17 May, 1873.

*HOWARD DWIGHT.

HOWARD DWIGHT, son of William and Elizabeth Amelia [White] Dwight, was born in Springfield, Mass., 29 October, 1837.

After leaving College, he repeatedly expressed a wish to follow the bent of his tastes, and continue his education in some foreign university; but other considerations had weight with him, and he soon turned his attention to manufacturing. He was thus occupied till the summer of 1859, when it was proposed to him to take charge of building and running a cotton press in Memphis, Tenn. He went to Memphis in September. His duties during that and the following winter were severe. He writes of rising in mid-winter at six o'clock, so as to be at the press when the men went to work, at seven; and, as he was unable to leave his work at noon, he found himself obliged to satisfy himself with the corn-bread and bacon which the negroes lived on. He took the degree of A.M. in course. During the winter of 1860-61, his life was made, as he expressed it, "one of turmoil and trouble," by the beginnings of rebellion in Tennessee. He writes: "I have had my eyes suddenly opened to the fact that we are not one people; and that I am almost certain to become a foreigner, while supposing myself at home." He also speaks on one occasion of going about among his secession friends, crying, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable;" and adds, "I don't know that it did any good, but it certainly raised agreeable emotions in my breast, if not in theirs." One thus open in avowing his sentiments could

but find himself in an uncomfortable position as a citizen of Tennessee in 1861. Dwight was not a man to be intimidated; but, from the day Fort Sumter fell till he left Memphis, his situation was not without peril, and to his friends at home this was a season of great anxiety on his account. He could not, however, leave his post at that time, and he remained long after rebellion was rampant around him, in order to protect the property of others which was in his hands.

He entered the service as first lieutenant in Stackpole's company in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, his commission dating 1 September, 1861. While he was recruiting for his company in Northfield, Mass., he was induced, by the advice of his brother,¹ to apply to General Fremont for a position in his department, and was appointed by him, 4 October, second lieutenant in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, called the Fremont Hussars. 21 March following, he was commissioned by the Governor of Missouri first lieutenant, to date from 4 October. He was commissioned captain, 4 November, 1862, to date from 4 September. He passed unharmed through the hardships and dangers of the Missouri campaign, and, 10 November, was appointed by the President captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Andrews. On the staff of General Andrews, Captain Dwight saw active service in the Department of the Gulf. He participated in all the stirring scenes of the Têche campaign, during the spring of 1863, and there distinguished himself by his gallantry, as he had before done on the battlefield of Pea Ridge. At the time of his death, 4 May, he was temporarily attached to the brigade of his brother, General William Dwight, to whom he was bearing despatches from General Banks. General Dwight himself says, in an official report: "Captain Dwight had passed the artillery attached to this brigade in a wagon in which he was driving, when, finding

¹ Wilder Dwight (1853), Lieutenant-Colonel Second Massachusetts Volunteers; died 19 September, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Md.

his progress impeded by the army wagon train, he left his wagon and mounted his horse, to ride forward and join my advance. He had passed a point at which there is a turn in Bayou Boeuf, when he was ordered to halt. He was in a place where all previous experience authorized him to suppose that he was in little or no danger. . . . On reaching the edge of the bayou, he found himself confronted by three rebel cavalymen, who were on the edge of the bayou, at the water's edge. He asked, 'Who are you?' The reply was, 'Who are you?' and the three rifles were brought to bear upon him. In this position, he submitted to the necessity of the case, and surrendered himself a prisoner. One of the rebels then said, 'He 's a damned Yankee: let 's kill him!' Captain Dwight calmly replied, 'You must not fire: I'm your prisoner.' Again the rebels said to each other, 'Shoot the damned Yankee;' and immediately one of them fired. The ball passed through Captain Dwight's brain, killing him instantly. The scene was witnessed by three boys, who remained by the body until the arrival of our cavalry. . . . He died with the same imperturbable bravery which had marked his life. His placid features, after death, retained the same expression which had been natural to him in life." The body of Dwight was carried to New Orleans, and borne to his former residence there, to await the departure of a steamer for the North. While his body thus remained in New Orleans, the room was visited daily by members of the "Union Association of Colored Women," who decorated the room with white linen and green branches, and covered the coffin with the freshest and sweetest flowers. After his death, resolutions were passed by his brother officers, showing that in that relation he was hardly less valued than he was by the band of classmates who, a few weeks later, were called on to offer to the bereaved family a similar expression of their sympathy and sorrow.

EZRA DYER.

EZRA DYER, son of Ezra C. and Caroline E. [Tiffany] Dyer, was born in Boston, 17 October, 1836.

In September, after graduating, he again devoted himself to the study of medicine, in which he had already spent some time. In May, 1858, he became house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and spent the following year at that institution. He took his degree of M.D. in 1859, and that of A.M. in course. Soon after completing his year at the Hospital, he went abroad. He spent three months as an interne at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, and then went to the University of Bonn, where he studied medicine and German; thence to Vienna, where he became so much interested in ophthalmology that he decided to devote himself exclusively to that branch of the profession. He spent the next winter in Berlin, and studied with Von Graefe; afterwards in Paris, Utrecht, and London. He returned in November, 1861, and established himself as an oculist in Philadelphia. In 1862, he became acting assistant surgeon, United-States Army, and took charge of the eye wards in the Satterlee United-States General Hospital, West Philadelphia. He left the service in 1865.

9 September, 1863, Dyer married Lucy Merrill Kempton, daughter of James C. and Elizabeth [Waln] Kempton, of Philadelphia. They have one child,—a son, Ezra Francis, born Commencement morning, 20 July, 1864. In 1873, Dyer moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he is now practising his specialty.

He is a member of the International Ophthalmological Society, American Ophthalmological Society, American Otolological Society, Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft, in Heidelberg, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania Medical Society, Alleghany County Medical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, and the American Metric Bureau. He is Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, and to the Pittsburgh Infirmary.

He has written the following papers:—

On Asthenopia not Connected with Hypermetropia. Trans. Am. Ophthal. Soc.

Fracture of Lens from Death by Hanging. Ibid.

New Method of Applying Pressure to the Eye. Ibid.

Sarcoma of the Conjunctiva.

On the Treatment of Asthenopia by Systematic Exercise. Report Internat. Ophthal. Cong., N. Y., 1876.

Sympathetic Ophthalmia. Reports Penn. Med. Soc., 1879.

On the Metric System in Medicine. Ibid.

The Metric System in Schools. Educational Voice.

WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT.

WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT, son of Ralph Emons (1818 ; M.D., Harv. 1824, and Coll. Phys. and Surg., N. Y., 1821) and Margaret Cowper [Mackay] Elliott, was born in Savannah, Ga., 10 March, 1837.

From October, 1857, till July, 1858, Elliott was in the medical department of the University of Virginia ; till April, 1860, he studied and practised medicine in New York, for the last fourteen months as interne in Bellevue Hospital. He took his degree of M.D. at the University of Virginia in July, 1858, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in March, 1859, and at the Savannah Medical College, in March, 1872. He planted rice on the Ogeechee River, Ga., till November, 1861, when he entered the Confederate service as a volunteer in the medical department. He was examined and commissioned as assistant surgeon, C.S.A., 6 February, 1862, and served till the surrender of General J. E. Johnston, in May, 1865. Since February, 1867, he has practised medicine in Savannah.

In June, 1879, he was appointed Inspector of the National Board of Health, in which service he is now engaged during the summer season. He has been a member of the Georgia Medical Society since 1867, and was its President in 1877. He is also a member of the Georgia Historical Society. In 1867, he was made Adjunct Professor of Chemistry in the Savannah Medical College, Professor of Anatomy in 1870, and Professor of Surgery in 1875. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He married Sidney E., daughter of Benjamin Edward and Maryanne [Mackay] Stiles, 27 March, 1862. He has had the following children: Henry, born 10 August, 1863; Edward Stiles, born 3 November, 1865; Clelia Peronneau, born 19 September, 1867; Wallace McQueen, born 14 March, 1870, died 7 June, 1872; Phoebe Herbert, born 19 April, 1871; William Mackay, born 1 November, 1873; Katherine Vernon, born 16 January, 1881, died 12 December, 1881.

During the summer of 1877, Elliott made a trip to Europe to restore his health, which had been seriously impaired by an attack of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1876. For the past three years, he has travelled to a considerable extent, along the coast of the United States from New York to Key West, in the performance of his duties as an Inspector of the National Board of Health. In the summer of 1880, he established a general quarantine station for the South Atlantic ports at Sapelo Sound, Ga., of which he has since had the charge. He has written sanitary reports on certain ports of Florida for the report of the National Board of Health for 1879.

In April, 1882, he spent a few days in Boston, and was seen by many members of the Class. In company with Folsom, he visited Cambridge, and expressed himself pleased with the Class window, "In Memory of Members of the Class who fell in the War."

ARON ESTEY FISHER.

ARON ESTEY FISHER was born in Boston, Mass., 16 July, 1836. He is the son of Warren and Nancy Dicks [Simmons] Fisher.

In 1859, he went in the bark "Eolus" to Barbadoes, St. Thomas, and Gonaives in St. Domingo. While there the revolution broke out which upturned Souluque's government and made Geffrard President. He came home as bearer of despatches to our government. He then sailed in the bark "Ben. Burgess" to Curaçoa, thence to Cuba, and in Royal Mail S.S. to Nassau with Sir William Gore Ousley, Minister to Costa Rica.

He took his degree of A.M. in course. He then entered the office of George S. Hale in Boston, for the study of law, and remained in this employment until the war.

In September, 1862, Fisher enlisted as a private in the Forty-fifth Mass. V.M., for nine months' service. He was afterwards detached, and sent with Captain Hook, of the regular army, on the first Charleston expedition. He was soon appointed second lieutenant and aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Ledlie, afterward first lieutenant and senior aid, and, finally, assistant adjutant-general on the same staff. When the steamer "Escort" ran the batteries below Newbern, in May, 1863, he volunteered to accompany the expedition, and was accepted. To him was assigned the duty of throwing the lead, which he coolly performed while the steamer ran past eight miles of batteries. He returned on the steamer again, running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries with General Foster. While

coming out of the cabin on this trip he was unceremoniously knocked down the companion-way by the explosion of a shell. Fortunately he escaped uninjured, although a fragment of the shell lodged in his clothes. His coolness and bravery secured the warmest encomiums of the officers, and led to his appointment as lieutenant and aide-de-camp on Brigadier-General Ledlie's staff. He received official recognition of his bravery by the officer commanding the expedition.

In 1868, he went to China in the ship "Golden Gate"; soon after his return, he went to the Cape of Good Hope, Algoa Bay, Batavia, and Java, later to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and again to Java, to Falmouth, England, and then to the United States, since which time he has been living in Boston and Cambridge. He has been a justice of the peace, a Knight Templar, and a member of the Numismatic and the Historic Genealogical Societies. His present address is 186, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

HORACE NEWTON FISHER.

HORACE NEWTON FISHER, son of Francis and Lydia [Kittredge] Fisher, was born in Boston, Mass., 19 October, 1836.

He entered the Dane Law School in September, 1857, and remained there two years. In 1859, he went to Europe in company with his brother, John Herbert Fisher (s. 1863); travelling in most of the countries of Europe, and in Egypt and the Holy Land. They returned in June, 1861. Fisher entered the service as volunteer aide-de-camp, with the rank of first lieutenant, on the staff of General Nelson, 14 February, 1862; and, in this capacity, was engaged at the occupation of Nashville, 26 February, and the battles of Pittsburg Landing, 6 April, and Shiloh, 7 April, and also at the siege of Corinth, 8-29 May. He received the rank of captain, 18 May, and was assigned to the staff of General A. McD. McCook. In the fall of 1862, while still acting as a volunteer, without pay, he was appointed military engineer, and, still later, topographical engineer. He became assistant inspector-general of the Twentieth Corps, with the commission and rank of lieutenant-colonel, 21 May, 1863; and, in October, inspector of the department. While in the discharge of his duty, he received a severe injury, which entirely disabled him, and obliged him to return home; and, after some delay, he was forced to resign his commission, 10 November, 1863. He remained at home for some months, in very feeble health, and, in October, 1864, sailed for Buenos Ayres. He travelled

extensively in South America, and, in June, 1865, returned home, much improved in health. He received a commission as consul of Chili in Boston, dated Santiago, 2 November, 1876. He again visited South America, in June, 1879, and remained there until December, 1880.

He has written many editorial articles on South American affairs for Boston newspapers. In 1877, he commenced a series of carefully prepared papers upon South America, which were published in the Boston "Sunday Herald," and other papers. These papers started the public interest in South American and Spanish American affairs, even before the Chili-Peruvian war broke out.

He married Kia Mason, daughter of Dr. William Mason (m. 1832), of Charlestown, 13 November, 1865. He has had the following children: Francis Mason, born 20 September, 1866, died 7 April, 1882; Mary Lydia, born 1 August, 1868; Sarah Goddard, born 13 March, 1870; Horace Cecil, born 12 January, 1872.

He now lives at 36, High Street, Charlestown, Mass.

*JOHN LAMSON FLAGG.

JOHN LAMSON FLAGG, son of John and Abigail [Hobbs] Flagg, was born at Nashua, N.H., 11 September, 1835.

In August, 1857, he began the study of his profession in the office of the Hon. David L. Seymour, in Troy. In the winter, he attended the Law School, in Albany, for three months; and, in May following, was admitted to the bar. He continued his studies, however, till 1 January, 1859, when he took the degree of LL.B., at Albany, and formed a partnership with the Hon. Job Pierson, under the title of Pierson & Flagg; Mr. Pierson died in April, 1860. A few months later, Runkle went to Troy, and the two formed a partnership under the name of Runkle & Flagg, for the joint practice of the law. 5 March, 1862, Flagg was elected Justice of the Justices' Court, of Troy, and appointed by the Common Council as police magistrate of the city, holding this office till 1865; in December following, he was elected President of the Troy Young Men's Association, an institution for intellectual and social improvement, in which he had already held prominent offices. He took his A.M. at Commencement, 1862. Flagg was elected mayor of the city of Troy, 6 March, 1866, and entered upon the duties of his office on the 18th of the same month. In his speech of acceptance, John told his constituents: "You have confided to my integrity, and you have reposed in me for safe keeping, the honor of our municipal name; and, while thanking you for this proof of your confidence, I promise that the trust you have reposed in me shall not be betrayed." He

was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of New York, in 1868, and re-elected in 1869, 1870, and 1871. He was a Director of the Troy City Bank from 1864 to 1874.

Flagg married Ellen Hathaway Brown, of Providence, R.I., 12 July, 1860. His son John was born, 7 June, 1863.

He died suddenly at Troy, 11 May, 1874, and is buried at Weston, Mass.

*GEORGE McKEAN FOLSOM.

GEORGE McKEAN FOLSOM was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 6th, 1837. His father was Charles Folsom, a gentleman whose life was devoted to literary pursuits, and who is well remembered as having long been the librarian of the Boston Athenæum. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1813. Folsom's mother was Susanna Sarah McKean, a daughter of Rev. Joseph McKean, formerly Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in the College. Mrs. Folsom, her sons Charles W. and Norton, and her daughter Mary E., are the surviving members of the family.

Folsom's autobiography in the Class Book, and the memoranda added by him in the First Report of the Class, published in 1866, have already given the facts of his earlier history, but it is proper to spread them once more upon this the completed record of his life.

His birthplace was Cambridge, but when he was four years old his father removed his family to Boston, and there a part of Folsom's boyhood was spent. His home was in Temple Place, "next door to Storrow," he writes, "and very near to H. N. Fisher (with whom I occasionally fought amicably), and to Stackpole."

Miss Paddock's school, on the site of the granite reservoir on Hancock Street, now fast disappearing, appears to have been the first nursery of his infant mind, and he "also tasted the charms of the public grammar school on Mason Street, but

abominable scamps of boys and dim visions of rattan made his stay there very short."

In his ninth year, the family returned to Cambridge, and George was for a while under the instruction of Mr. Edmund B. Whitman (1838), one of whose assistants happened to be Mr., now Professor, George Martin Lane (1846). Folsom did not profit much by Mr. Whitman's care. He was soon released from the school, and then passed some months at the Athenæum, nominally studying Greek and Latin grammar under parental instruction, but, as we may well believe, really devouring hundreds of books. "From this Paradise," he entered the Cambridge High School, of which Elbridge Smith was at the time master, and there completed his preparation for College.

He entered Harvard College as a Freshman in 1853. In his Freshman year he roomed with Bubier in S. 4; he was at home during his Sophomore year; in his Junior year he was Librarian of the Institute, and, when a Senior, was a chum of Lincoln in H'y 16. During these years he passed through the familiar experiences of the undergraduate. He did not aim at high scholarship, yet his time was by no means wasted. To books he was chiefly given. He lost few opportunities of cultivating his fine taste for English literature, and he had a delicate appreciation of the ancient classics. In these days, however, his classmates remember him chiefly as the generous, affectionate, and unselfish friend, who ever afterward proved the same to them.

He was a member of many societies. His room, always brightened by his genial and benevolent humor, was a favorite resort where no one failed of a cheerful welcome. Of these days, he wrote that they were "far happier than I can hope for hereafter." At the close of the course, he was at once selected as the Class Secretary, as one by whom, better than any other, its interests would be cherished; and no small portion of the friendly feeling, which the members of the Class have always displayed toward each other, is due to the fidelity with which he kept his trust.

After graduating, from October, 1857, to November, 1858, he taught school at Rawlings's Station, Maryland, at the invitation of Judge Rawlings, the principal citizen of the vicinity. From the following March, to November, 1860, he was an instructor in the Eliot High School at Jamaica Plain, Mass., and the succeeding winter he passed with the Loughton family, at Appledore, Isles of Shoals, teaching Oscar and Cedric Loughton, and gaining in health and strength. This winter he greatly enjoyed. His own amiable disposition made him a welcome member of this cultivated family; and although at times for weeks without communication with the mainland, he delighted in the unaccustomed seclusion, and was fascinated by the alternate beauty and wildness of the lonely island in the quiet or the storms of winter.

From September, 1861, to September, 1862, he was engaged in teaching the children of Mrs. Alfred Rodman, at Dedham; and afterwards, until May, 1865, he lived in Cambridge, an inmate of S. 7, Tutor Chase's old room, and a member of the once-dreaded Parietal Board. At this time he was partly occupied with private pupils. His sympathetic nature well fitted him to instruct, and in this work and in kindred duties undertaken later, perhaps his best success was attained.

During a part of this latter period, he was a member of the Divinity School at Cambridge. This he entered in 1863, and he graduated from it in 1866. Nearly a year of the interval, from May, 1865, to February, 1866, he travelled in Europe.

On the 12th of December, 1866, he was ordained pastor of the First Church of Christ, in Groton, Mass., a Unitarian parish.

On the 8th of the following January, he married Susan Cabot Jackson, the eldest daughter of Charles Jackson, Jr., and Susan Cabot Jackson, of Boston. Immediately after his marriage, he went to live in Groton. Their only child, a daughter, Amy, was born on 16 November, 1867. She survives her parents.

In April, 1869, he left the parish in Groton, removed to

Dedham, and was installed pastor of the First Church and Society in that town, another Unitarian parish. While living in Dedham, he was for several years an active and very influential member of the School Committee, and for a portion of the time its chairman.

On the 27th of June, 1871, he suffered a severe blow in the loss of his wife. Although her illness had been long and painful, her death was quite unexpected by her husband. Those who knew his tender nature, and how warm were his ordinary friendships, can better understand the devoted love he gave his wife. She was herself of lovely character, and had much influence over her husband. The depression which followed this great loss was in some degree proportioned to the happiness of his married life, and although he gave himself manfully to his work and to the care of his daughter, the cloud was never quite lifted for the rest of his days. Something of his habitual cheerfulness he recovered, indeed never lost; but he was never quite out of the shadow.

He took the degree of Master of Arts in 1872. In March, 1875, he resigned his pastorate at Dedham, and, with it, further labors in the ministry. In the course of the year, he removed to Boston. He was elected one of the first Board of Supervisors of Schools in that city, for a term of two years from March 21, 1876, and was subsequently re-elected for a similar term. His home in Boston was for a part of the time with his wife's family, and for a part of the time he was a housekeeper with his brother, Dr. Norton Folsom.

Twice he revisited Europe: once in July and August, 1879; and again in May, 1880. He returned from the latter visit in the following December. Thereafter, he devoted himself to various studies, to arranging his father's private papers, and he gave the last four months of his life, as Class Secretary, to a most faithful and painstaking collection of every variety of material which could illustrate the personal history of the members of the Class, in preparation for a volume to be pub-

lished upon the recent twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation.

To his duties as Secretary he had always given himself with the warmest interest. He had sought out all the members of the Class, and either with them or the friends of those deceased had maintained such a correspondence as kept him fully informed of their history. His letters, by the friendly interest they display, excellently illustrate his kindly nature. He was faithful at the annual Commencement gatherings, and like a father welcomed the returning children. His classmates felt a touch of especial sadness that his summons came before he could complete and enjoy his last laborious work. Although most of his friends noticed no change in his health, yet a few had observed a failure of strength in the last two years of his life, manifesting itself in a stooping and feebler gait, and, perhaps, in other ways. He was reticent as to himself, however, and uncomplaining to the last, and probably was unaware that he was seriously ill. He was confined to his bed less than a single day, and on Saturday afternoon, May 20, 1882, he died at his home, 88, Marlboro' Street, Boston. The cause of his death was ascertained to be an ossification or calcareous hardening of the arteries which supply the substance of the heart, a form of disease not easily detected.

The news of his death, appearing in the morning papers of the following Monday, brought to his friends the first intelligence, even of his illness, and was a most painful surprise. A Class meeting was held in Boston on the following Tuesday, and many of his classmates had the sad privilege of attending the funeral services, in the afternoon, at Mount Auburn Chapel, and of following him to his last rest by the side of his wife.

Folsom inherited from both father and mother a character of peculiar sweetness. His mind and heart were in the closest harmony with all that is refined in literature, in music, and in human nature. While he loved all books, it was among the writers who abound in quaint humor, wit, and humanity that

he found chief delight, and, while in music his ear was accurate, his voice rich and true, and his taste perfect, yet he liked best those songs which had an element of humor and most of human nature. He was universally beloved. His gentle nature sought and generously found among all his acquaintances some trait of character, deeply hidden it may be, yet one with which he was in full sympathy, and which easily became the bond of a close interest and even friendship. Add to this his thorough unselfishness, his complete readiness to serve any friend, and it is not strange that he possessed the unfailing gift of diffusing happiness and securing affection,—that of him no unkind word was ever spoken. Modest, gentle, with no element of coarseness in his nature, cheerful even in his severest sorrow, unambitious, seeking no prominent position, yet manly and self-respecting, content to do his work well in the paths he had chosen, his memory will never fade from the affectionate remembrance of all his classmates.

GEORGE HENRY FORSTER.

GEORGE HENRY FORSTER, son of Henry and Mary Taber [Swift] Forster, was born in Charlestown, Mass., 20 June, 1838.

After graduating, he entered the office of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy R.R., in Boston, and remained in the railroad business until 20 September, 1860. He took his A.M. in course. He then commenced the study of law with Messrs. Weeks & De Forest, in New York, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1861. He entered the firm of Weeks, De Forest, & Forster, 1 January, 1862, and, since 1865, in company with John A. Weeks, has been in the practice of his profession at 58, Wall Street, New York. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1876, and Senator in 1880-81.

He was in the Syracuse Convention of 1876, with Mr. George William Curtis, when the fight was made which sent Mr. Curtis as an Anti-Conkling delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and prevented Mr. Conkling from having New York solid for him. In the Saratoga Convention of 1876, he opposed Cornell for Governor. In the Rochester Convention of 1877, and in the Saratoga Convention of 1878, he again fought Conkling. In the Utica Convention of 1880, he opposed Conkling and Arthur, and helped elect the twenty-nine Anti-Grant delegates who defeated Grant at Chicago. In the New York Senate of 1881, he was one of the Senate Caucus Committee, and, as such, refused to go into caucus, and took part, from that time, in the defeat of Conkling and Platt. He was nominated for United-States

District Attorney by President Hayes, but was not confirmed by the Senate. He was the Republican nominee for District Attorney of New York City in 1881, but was defeated by John McKeown.

He married Constance, daughter of Henry L. and Almira S. [Woodworth] Atherton, 17 October, 1867. He has had the following children: Henry Atherton, born 26 September, 1868; Reginald Hathaway, born 26 July, 1870, died August, 1872; Constance Edith, born 26 October, 1872, died August, 1874; Frederick Everard, born 9 December, 1874; Ada Atherton, born 10 February, 1877, died 19 April, 1882.

He has written various pamphlets, articles, and bills on taxation, usury, and other public and local questions. His home for the past eleven years has been at Riverdale Park, formerly in Yonkers, N.Y., but now a part of New York City. His office is at 58, Wall Street.

FRANCIS ORMOND FRENCH.

FRANCIS ORMOND FRENCH, son of Benjamin Brown (A.M. Dart., 1825) and Elizabeth Smith [Richardson] French, was born at Chester, N.H., 12 September, 1837. The family of French originated in Scotland, migrated to North Ireland, and thence to Epping, N.H. His paternal grandmother was sister of Francis Brown, President of Dartmouth College, by whom his father was fitted for College. His maternal grandfather was William Merchant Richardson (1797), who was a member of Congress, from Massachusetts, during the second war with Great Britain, and later moved to New Hampshire, of which State he was Chief Justice from 1816 to his death in 1838.

During his boyhood, French lived in Washington, D.C., and until August, 1852, when he entered Phillips Exeter Academy. He entered Harvard College at the beginning of the Sophomore year. After graduating, he studied law, at first in Washington and later at the Dane Law School, where, in 1859, he received the degree of LL.B. He was for a year the Librarian of the school. In the spring of 1860, he moved to New York, and was admitted to the bar in May of that year.

He was married in Washington, D.C., 5 March, 1861, to Ellen, daughter of Amos Tuck (A.B., Dart., 1835), of Exeter, N.H. He moved to Exeter and practised law in partnership with Mr. Tuck, who had meanwhile been appointed Naval Officer at the Boston Custom House. In September, 1862, French was appointed Deputy Naval Officer at Boston, and, a

few months later, Deputy-Collector of Customs. He held the last position until March, 1865, when he resigned, to go into partnership with S. A. Way, G. W. Warren, and A. P. Potter, at Boston, doing business as a private bank under the style of Bank of the Metropolis. In April, 1870, he formed a partnership with George L. Foote, under the style of Foote & French. The following autumn, he was engaged by the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., to organize foreign exchange business in connection with their London firm, Jay Cooke, McCulloch, & Co., and moved to New York City. This engagement continued until the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., in September, 1873, an event wholly unexpected by the London firm, whose liabilities at the time were about ten millions of dollars. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. were forced into bankruptcy, but their assets have realized more than their liabilities; the London firm was sustained, however, and paid all its obligations, including a debt of more than a million to the United-States Navy Department, of which the London firm was the financial agent. This liquidation engaged the attention of French for some years. In 1874, with two members of the old firm of Jay Cooke & Co., French became interested in the First National Bank, of New York, and took part in the several funding contracts with the United-States Treasury, until the United-States four per cent loan had been all marketed.

In 1877, he induced the Director of the Mint to prepare a general treatise on money and on legal tender of the United States, which French revised and edited. His famous correspondence with Secretary Sherman, of the date of 18 June, 1877 (House Report, 46th Cong., 2d Sess., Ex. Doc. No. 9. Nos. 150 and 152, pp. 79 and 80), was widely circulated throughout Europe, and, when in London in 1878, gave him a grateful recognition from the late Baron Rothschild, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Patterson, the economic writer. The correspondence is reproduced here as a matter of history:—

NEW YORK, 18 June, 1877.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

SIR, — I enclose a slip from the "Journal of Commerce" (not a political paper), giving a clear history of the silver dollar.

If we are to have silver dollars, with unlimited tender and free coinage, then, it is said, silver coin is receivable for duties, and, from necessity, both interest and principal of the public debt must be paid in silver. Gold will disappear. The new market will advance, for a time, the value of silver to the disappointment of the advocates of depreciation. But when, under the vast supplies of the world, silver again declines, we perpetuate a depreciated and fluctuating currency, with all attendant evils.

And if, while restoring silver, we still pay gold on the bonded debt, the discrimination continues between bondholders and people,—odious, and inviting constant assaults against the "favored class."

There should be one and the same dollar for the bondholder and for every other creditor, public and private, and for every working-man; and that, the dollar of uniform and stable value throughout the world, and now of greatest purchasing power, gold. And the people, the producing class, the workers, are the most interested in restoring the gold standard, and not the bondholders nor the mine-owners, not the merchants, bankers, and traders, for these middle-men can protect themselves whatever happens.

We seem to repeat the experience of ten years ago, when it was urged, on technical grounds, that Five-twenties were payable in paper, whereby our credit was greatly impeded. It was not until May, 1869, after the passage of the credit act, that the great advance in United States bonds marked the sound policy of that honest measure.

So now, while your proposition to limit the issue of the silver dollar — token dollars — will preserve the public faith, those who wish for a depreciated dollar will be satisfied with nothing less.

Therefore, while the public mind is not yet made up, we need an emphatic declaration from the Administration, which will crystallize intelligent and honest sentiment, that by no quibble will the Government undertake to repay in silver the sums it now seeks to borrow in gold. Then is the success of the "Fours" assured, and with that, resumption in 1879.

With great respect,

F. O. FRENCH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 19 June, 1877.

Francis O. French, Esq., No. 94, Broadway, New York.

SIR. — Your letter of the 18th instant, in which you inquire whether the four per centum bonds now being sold by the government are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin, is received.

The subject, from its great importance, has demanded and received careful consideration. Under the laws now in force, there is no coin issued or issuable in which the principal of the four per centum bonds is redeemable, or the interest payable, except the gold coin of the United States of the standard value fixed by the laws in force on the 14th of July, 1870, when the bonds were authorized. The government exacts in exchange for these bonds payment at their face in such gold coin, and it is not to be anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon, in coin of less value than the coins authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds, being the coin exacted by the government in exchange for the same. The essential element of good faith in preserving the equality in value between the coinage in which the government receives, and that in which it pays these bonds, will be sacredly observed by the government and the people of the United States, whatever may be the system of coinage which the general policy of the nation may at any time adopt. This principle is impressed upon the text of the law of July 14, 1870, under which the four per centum bonds are issued, and requires, in the opinion of the executive department of the government, the redemption of these bonds, and the payment of their interest, in coin of equal value with that which the government receives upon their issue.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN, *Secretary.*

The letter was submitted to the Cabinet before it was sent.

In 1878, French went to Europe for five months, on account of impaired health. In the spring of 1880, he sold out his interest in the First National Bank. Soon after, he became interested in a projected railway in Virginia, the Richmond &

Alleghany,¹ of which he became president. The main line of the road was completed 12 September, 1881, and was opened with some ceremony, on the completion of the Lexington Branch, 15 October, 1881.

French lived in Roxbury, Mass., 1862-64; Reading, Mass., 1865; Boston, 1867; Milton, 1868; Dorchester, 1870, and New York until the present. He has had the following children: Elizabeth Richardson, born 17 December, 1861; Amos Tuck, born 20 July, 1863 (a member of the Class of 1885 in Harvard College); Benjamin Brown, born 26 January, 1872, died 4 February, 1873; Ellen, born 15 June, 1879.

He has written many financial and economic papers. His address is 33, West Thirty-seventh Street, New York. He has a house on Wellington Avenue, Newport, R.I., in which he spends the summer months.

¹ This railway is the line of communication between the seaboard and the West by the Valley of the James, and was initiated a century ago. George Washington was the first President of the James River Company.

WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH.

WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH was born at Andover, Mass., 28 November, 1832. He was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth [Gleason] Goldsmith.

After graduation, he studied law in the office of N. W. Hazen, of Andover, and at the Law School in Cambridge, until 5 December, 1858. He was elected principal of the Punchard Free School, Andover, 1 November, 1858, and resigned 11 April, 1870. On account of a disastrous fire the school was temporarily discontinued. On the re-opening of the school, in September, 1871, he was re-elected principal and continues to hold that position. During the interval between resignation and reappointment, he was the Peabody Instructor of the Natural Sciences in Phillips Academy, Andover, and after the death of Dr. Taylor, acting principal. He took his Master's degree in course.

He married, 29 March, 1865, Joanna Bailey, daughter of Peter and Louisa [Wilson] Holt, of North Andover. He has had the following children: Clara Gleason, born 16 February, 1866, died 4 March, 1873; Clarence, born 29 May, 1874.

He travelled in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland in 1877. In June, 1882, he again visited Europe with his family.

His address is Andover, Mass.

CHARLES PERCIVAL GORELY.



CHARLES PERCIVAL GORELY. In February, 1859, he engaged as sub-master in the Taunton (Mass.) High School, and remained in this situation till August, 1863, when he was appointed principal of the school. He took his A.M. in 1865. He left Taunton in 1866.

In the fall of 1866, he commenced the study of law in the office of Smith & Bates, in Boston; he was admitted to practice in December, 1869, and has followed his profession in Boston until the present. His address is now 4, Pemberton Square, Boston.

GEORGE GORHAM.



GEORGE GORHAM was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., 25 May, 1837. His parents were Nathaniel and Mary [Parsons] Gorham. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Gorham, was one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, being a delegate from Massachusetts. Gorham was fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy.

After graduating, he went home to Canandaigua, N.Y., where he immediately entered the law office of Messrs. Smith & Lapham, and was admitted to the bar 8 June, 1858, that being the earliest moment possible after he attained his majority. In a few days after admission to practice, he was made managing clerk for Messrs. Smith & Lapham, and continued with them in that capacity till July, 1860. He then opened an office for himself, and, 24 October, 1860, married Emily A. Hall, daughter of Hon. Nathan K. Hall, of Buffalo, N.Y., United-States District Judge for the Northern District of New York, and Postmaster-General under President Fillmore. After his marriage, he remained in Canandaigua till 30 March, 1861, when he took up his residence in Buffalo, and has since lived at that place. Soon after coming to Buffalo, he was offered the position of clerk of the United-States District Court, which he accepted and continued to hold until 1867. He then resigned and entered upon private practice, confining himself largely to the Bankruptcy Law, so long as that act remained upon the Statute Book. He was a member of the firms of Bass & Gorham from 1867 to 1870, and of Sprague (1846) & Gorham,

and Sprague, Gorham, & Bacon till 1879; since then he has had no partner. A daughter, Emily Grace, was born, 23 August, 1861. His wife died, after a long illness, 29 May, 1863. He has held the offices of notary public, commissioner of deeds for the Western States, treasurer of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, recording secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, and United-States Commissioner. He is president of the City Club of Buffalo, vice-president of the Young Men's Library Association, and treasurer of the Bar Association.

On the 14th June, 1866, he married Ellen, daughter of Edward and Frances [Perry] Marvine, of Auburn, N.Y. He has by this marriage Frances Perry, born 17 March, 1867; Nathaniel, born 6 January, 1869; Marvine, born 1 November, 1870; Mary Parsons, born 21 June, 1875; Margaret Robertson, born 29 May, 1877.

*EDWIN GROVER.



EDWIN GROVER, son of Simeon and Abigail [Hager] Grover, was born 24 March, 1835, at Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

After graduation, Grover taught school in Jamaica Plain for a year, and then read law for a year; he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in May, 1859, and to the New York Bar in December following. He occupied his leisure hours in writing for the New-York "Times" and the Philadelphia "Inquirer," and with private pupils.

On his twenty-fifth birthday, 24 March, 1860, he married Anna M. Porter, of Lawrence, Mass., daughter of Thomas and Julia Porter, formerly of North Dighton, Mass.

Grover returned to Massachusetts in August, 1861, built a house in Brookline, and entered it in February, 1862. He took an office at 17, State Street, Boston, and began the practice of law. In the spring of 1863, he was appointed trial justice in Brookline. He started for the Southwest, 14 December in the same year, to collect claims for the trustees of T. & E. Batcheller & Co., of Boston. He had proceeded as far as Duvoll's Bluff, on White River, Ark., on his way to Little Rock, when he was taken sick with congestion of the liver, brought on by change of climate; and, after an illness of three or four days, died, 20 January, 1864, on board the steamboat "Polar Star." His body was sent to Massachusetts, and deposited in a tomb in Brookline, 15 February.

*JOSEPH AUGUSTINE HALE.

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE HALE, son of Joseph (1828) and Helen Lucretia [Gookin] Hale, was born at Pawtucket, Mass., 2 December, 1835.

From August, 1857, to February, 1859, he was principal of Bristol Academy, in Taunton, Mass. He took his degree of A.M. in course. In February, 1859, Hale was appointed usher in the Boston Latin School. This position he held till July, 1866, discharging its duties with singular devotedness, and beloved by his pupils. At that time he sailed for Europe, intending to return in November and resume his position in the school, but circumstances favored his passing the winter in Europe. His anxiety to reach Switzerland before the season was too far advanced, led him rapidly through England and France, staying only long enough in London and Paris to see what was of especial interest. Much of his journeying in Switzerland was on foot in company with a friend, and his bright, picturesque letters show what pleasure this near communion with the glorious union of mountains and glaciers and waterfalls gave him. He was seen by Brown, in Vienna, in June, 1867, apparently in good health. At the coronation at Pesth, 10 June, he took a severe cold, which resulted in consumption, and rapidly terminated his life. 23 July, he wrote Brown a long letter from Badenweiler, in the Schwarzwald, describing his sickness. It is on file with the Class papers. Brown visited him at this place somewhat later and found him very ill. He died 18 September, 1867. On a day described as

one of the loveliest of autumn, his remains were placed in the little church-yard at Badenweiler, followed to the place of their long rest by one near relative and a few German and American friends. Prayers were said in German, and a band of children from the village sang sweet hymns around the grave. The spot has since been marked by a simple monument of brown stone.

FRANKLIN HAVEN.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, son of Franklin and S. A. [Curtis] Haven, was born in Boston, 11 October, 1836.

In September, 1857, he went with Sowden to Europe, where he spent the following winter in travelling. In 1859, he was admitted to the bar in Iowa, and, in 1861, in Boston. He took his A.M. in course. 15 April, 1862, Haven was commissioned as captain and aide-de-camp, U.S.A., on the staff of General McDowell. In 1864, he went to California on the staff of General McDowell; and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Second California Cavalry. He resigned 12 April, 1865, and returned to Boston, where, soon afterward, he opened an office with Stackpole, for the practice of law, at 30, Court Street. He was an aid to Governor Bullock, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from January, 1866, to January, 1869; United-States sub-treasurer at Boston from 15 June, 1868, to March, 1879. In 1868, he went to Cuba with Higginson. Since 15 January, 1879, he has been actuary of the New-England Trust Company in Boston. He was Chief Marshal at Commencement, 28 June, 1882.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, Boston Society of Natural History, and of a few Boston clubs.

AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES.



AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES was born in Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, Mass., 8 September, 1837. He is the son of Augustus Allen and Henrietta Bridge [Dana] Hayes.

After graduating, he went to Cuba by sailing vessel, returning by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi River. In May, 1858, he sailed for China in the ship "Mandarin," arriving at Hong Kong in ninety-six days. In the autumn, he went to Shanghae, which was his headquarters for nearly sixteen years. He left China in February, 1865, for a visit to the United States, and returned about twelve months later. In July, 1869, he again came home, by way of Japan and San Francisco. He returned by the same route and reached Hong Kong in July, 1870. He took his A.M. that year.

In February, 1871, he came home, and was married, 10 April, 1871, to Emily Rölker, daughter of William H. and Frances [Hastings] Fuller.

He returned to Shanghae with his wife in June. In February, 1874, he finally left China by the French mail steamer, and went, through the Suez Canal, to Europe. On first arriving in China, he became a clerk in the house of Olyphant & Co., and, in 1864, was authorized to "sign the firm." 1 July, 1866, he became a partner, and, 31 December, 1874, he retired from the house.

After travelling in Europe for a year, Hayes came to the United States with his wife. He lived in Boston for a year, and then removed to New York.

After leaving the China business, he was not actively and continuously occupied until the summer of 1880, when he assisted in the introduction of the Brush Electric Light, and became secretary of the company; he now holds this position. He has been, also, president of the Copper Queen Mining Co., and is a director in other commercial enterprises. For the last four years he has devoted considerable time to literature. He was editor of "The Hour," for a time, is the New-York correspondent of the Boston "Daily Advertiser," and has relations with the Harpers. He is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society (and one of their lecturers), and of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He is also a member of the Trinity Church Association, University Club, Harvard Club, Metropolitan Museum, Eleventh District Republican Association, and the Civil-Service Reform Association. While in China, he served at the defence of Shanghae against the Taeping Rebels, was private and quartermaster sergeant of volunteer infantry, and, later, lieutenant, commanding a light (horse) battery.

He has a daughter, Florence Rowan, born 26 November, 1872.

He has written "New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail," Harpers, N.Y., 1880, pp. 200, with illustrations; "The First Railway in China," and many periodical articles.

His address is 112, East Twenty-fifth Street, New York.

JAMES JACKSON HIGGINSON.

JAMES JACKSON HIGGINSON, son of George and Mary Cabot [Lee] Higginson, was born in New York, 19 June, 1836.

After graduating, he lived in Boston till March, 1858, when he sailed for Europe. There he remained till the summer of 1862, engaged in study. He reached home at the end of September, 1862. After staying at home three weeks, he went to Washington, and obtained the position of agent in the Sanitary Commission; he was thus engaged six weeks, until he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, his commission bearing date 6 January, 1863. He joined his regiment at once, and served with it till the end of the war, filling successively the grades of first lieutenant, captain, and brevet-major, U.S.V. He was nine months a prisoner in Libby Prison, Richmond.

He married, 11 November, 1869, Margaret Bethune, daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth [Bethune] Gracie, of Elizabeth, N.J. He has the following children: Margaret Gracie, born 19 January, 1872; Elizabeth Bethune, born 5 June, 1875; Dorothy Lee, born 7 August, 1878.

He lives at 16, East Forty-first Street, and is a member of the banking firm of Chase & Higginson, at 24, Pine Street, New York City.

THORNDIKE DELAND HODGES.

THORNDIKE DELAND HODGES, son of John and Mary O. [Deland] Hodges, was born in Salem, Mass., 19 December, 1836.

He studied law at the Dane Law School till August, 1858, and at Salem until June, 1859. He engaged in practice at Haverhill, Mass., and remained there till August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was appointed sergeant shortly afterward. He was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Md., and Fredericksburg, Va. In March following, Hodges was commissioned second lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth, and held this position till the next April, when he was promoted to captain in the First North-Carolina Volunteers, afterwards known as the Thirty-fifth United-States Colored Troops. He was in active service in Virginia, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Florida, and, after his last commission, was mostly on staff-duty with Generals Foster, Hatch, Gilmore, and Devens. 10 January, 1866, he was honorably discharged on resignation, and, on the 27th of April, opened an office in Boston for the practice of law. In September, 1866, he resumed his office in Haverhill.

He was married, 25 April, 1867, to Mary Williams Bowen, a niece of Professor Francis Bowen.

In the winter of 1868-69, he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. In the winter of 1869-70, he removed to New York, and shortly after to Elizabeth, N.J., where he

has remained to this time. Since October, 1881, he has also had an office in New York, where he may be found at 160, Broadway.

He has four children: Mabel Thorndike, born 30 January, 1868; Charles Bowen, born 29 June, 1870; Fanny Edwina, born 14 July, 1872; and Richard Osgood, born 1 April, 1877.

*GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH.



GEORGE HOLLINGSWORTH, son of John M. and Emeline [Cornell] Hollingsworth, of Groton, Mass., was born 29 July, 1836.

After graduating, he went to Groton, Mass., to reside, and took charge of a paper-mill at Pepperell. In the winter of 1857-58, he taught a school at Walpole, Mass. In the spring, he recommenced paper-making at Pepperell. He died of typhoid fever at Groton, 8 August, 1859.

JACOB FARNUM HOLT.

JACOB FARNUM HOLT was born at Greenfield, N.H., 24 July, 1831. His parents were Farnum and Lucy Cummings [Pevey] Holt.

In July, 1857, he began the study of medicine in Lowell, Mass., and, in September of the same year, removed to Philadelphia, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He took his medical degree in March, 1859. On the 13th of April, he commenced practice at 420, South Eighteenth Street, in Philadelphia. In September, 1859, he obtained a position in the Polytechnic College, in Philadelphia, as instructor in chemistry and physics, and, subsequently, in biology; at the same time he gave instruction in physics, chemistry, and physiology to private pupils and schools.

In May, 1862, he was examined for the military medical service, passing No. 1 in a class of twenty-four. He was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and was assigned to duty in the U.S.A. General Hospital at Sixth and Master Streets, Philadelphia. In July, he was ordered to report in New York for transport duty between Northern cities and the seat of war. He soon returned to the Master-Street Hospital, and, after the battle of Antietam, to the Race-Street Hospital, Philadelphia, where he remained until the breaking up of the hospital in March, 1863. He was then transferred to the McLellan Hospital, Nicetown, Pa. In June, he examined the first negro troops received into the service from Pennsylvania, the Third Regiment, U.S.C.T., and was sent to Camp William Penn at

Chelton Hills, Pa., to take charge of that camp of colored recruits. While at camp, the Third, Sixth, Eighth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-second, and other regiments of colored troops were organized. In April, 1864, he was sent to the Summit-House Hospital, near Darby, Pa.

In November, 1864, he left the service and again engaged in private practice at 1139, Pine Street, Philadelphia. He also taught private pupils and schools, and resumed his old place in the Polytechnic College. 1 October, 1867, he was elected Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History in the Central High School, Philadelphia, which position he still holds. He states that he has the finest collection of specimens, models, diagrams, and pictures, illustrating his branch, to be found in any similar institution in the country. During the past four years he has given special attention to ophthalmology.

He is a member of the Sydenham Medical Coterie, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Microscopic and Biological Section, and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. In 1873, he made a hasty tour in Europe. He took his A.M. in 1871.

His present address is 1935, Poplar Street, Philadelphia.

*GEORGE ABBOTT HOOD.

GEORGE ABBOTT HOOD, son of George and Hermione [Breed] Hood, was born in Lynn, Mass., 7 September, 1835.

Soon after graduating, Hood went to Louisville, Ky., and became a partner in the firm of Davis, Green, & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and remained a citizen of that place till 1864.

He married Emma J. Calvert, of Louisville, 23 November, 1858. On the 6th of December, 1859, his first child, Ella Hermione, was born. In 1860, he took his degree of A.M. in course. In September, 1861, a second daughter, Hally Monks, was born.

During the War of the Rebellion, Hood's position in Louisville was a trying one. A classmate, writing soon after his death, says: "His conscientiousness and his loyalty to our country, when in the midst of a city at least half rebel, was an honor to his native State, and stands forth the more prominent and attractive, when we consider how greatly those sons of New England, who had recently removed from the North to the South, were given to backsliding, especially when their pecuniary interests were to be benefited thereby. The business house in which Hood was a partner was seriously crippled by the Rebellion; their market was Southern: yet Hood retained his manhood, and was uncompromising in his loyalty to the Government, regardless of the present or future results to his success in business." Speaking of the war, Hood him-

self says, under date of October, 1862: "It is a severe trial, and will bring to the test all the inherent vital power of our glorious institutions. But the right must prevail; and our proud fabric of government will pass through this severe ordeal, and, purified and regenerated, is yet destined to occupy the highest place in the temple of fame."

A third daughter, Persis Calvert, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, 8 July, 1863. During this year, Hood's health failed; and he was obliged to relinquish his business relations, and return to the East. He went to his mother's house in Lynn, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his days. In Louisville, Hood was much respected for honesty, integrity, and sobriety in business and social circles. By the friends he had made there, his absence was sincerely regretted, and his death, at a later day, was deeply lamented. 16 January, 1865, his third daughter died; and, in June, another child was born and died. Hood visited Cambridge, and was seen by many of the Class for the last time at Commencement of this year. During the month of August, he visited Princeton, Mass., where he spent some time. He returned to Lynn in the early fall, where he passed his remaining days happily in the company of his family, and finally passed away on the 20th of October. Thus died Hood, one who, to use the words of our Class resolutions, "was endeared to us by a kind heart and amiable character, whose integrity of purpose and high sense of honor and duty commanded our admiration, while his abilities as a scholar and a man received our respect."

CHARLES PAINE HORTON.

CHARLES PAINE HORTON, son of Henry Kenney and Helen M. [Barnes] Horton, was born 1 October, 1836, at Boston.

In the winter of 1857-58, he went to New Orleans and Mobile, returning to Boston, 19 April, 1861. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, 23 April; mustered into United-States service, 11 May, 1861. He served in Virginia in the summer of 1861, under General Patterson, and in Maryland and Virginia under General Banks. He was promoted to be first lieutenant, 6 November, 1861, and served in the campaign of 1862 at Strasburg, Newtown, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, South Mountain, Antietam, &c. He was promoted to be captain and assistant adjutant-general, United-States Volunteers, 1 July, 1862. In this capacity he served on the staff of Brigadier-General George H. Gordon, commanding the Third Brigade, First Division of Banks's Corps. He was transferred to the staff of General George S. Greene, commanding the Second Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia, during the campaign of 1863. He was present at the battle of Chancellorsville, and in subsequent battles. He was actively engaged in the campaign of Gettysburg, and the engagements which followed it. He was appointed, in October, 1863, to the staff of Major-General Heintzelman, commanding the Department of Washington, afterwards transferred to command of Depart-

ment of the North. Horton was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and major, United-States Volunteers, 16 March, 1865. He was mustered out of service in October, 1865.

He is unmarried ; is now a member of the firm of Bangs & Horton, and is engaged in business in Boston, at 16, Kilby Street.

SOLOMON LINCOLN.

SOLOMON LINCOLN, son of Solomon (A.M., Brown, 1822) and Mehitable [Lincoln] Lincoln, was born at Hingham, Mass., 14 August, 1838.

After Commencement, he took a long vacation, which was passed mostly at Hingham, Mass., during which he was engaged in out-of-door sports and labors, especially in horticulture. Late in the winter, he was appointed a Tutor at Cambridge, in place of Mr. R. H. Chase. This position Lincoln occupied five years and a half, having been first a Tutor in Greek and Latin, then in Greek, and finally in Mathematics; and also, for a while, Registrar and Chairman of the Parietal Board. From March, 1858, to September, 1860, he occupied S. 7; he then took possession of H'y 11 and held it during his remaining connection with the College, until July, 1863. He received the degree of A.M. in course. During the last year of his tutorship, he attended the Law School; and in 1864 received the degree of LL.B.

He sailed from Boston to Liverpool, 16 September, 1863, and made a brief tour in Europe, reaching home on Christmas eve. He speaks of an agreeable week he spent in Oxford and Cambridge, Eng., where he was very hospitably received. He entered the law office of Stephen B. Ives, Jr. (1848), of Salem, 26 January, 1864. He was admitted to the bar, 20 October, and remained in Mr. Ives's office till July, 1865, when he was received by that gentleman as his partner.

15 February, 1865, Lincoln married Ellen B., daughter

of the Hon. Joel Hayden, of Haydenville, Mass., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, and Isabella Weir [Smith]. He has a daughter, Bessie, born 28 June, 1868.

The firm of Ives & Lincoln was engaged in business in Salem until 1 January, 1867, when they opened an office in Boston, and continued practice in both places until 1 February, 1882; the partnership was then dissolved. Mr. George L. Huntress was a member of the firm during the last four years.

Lincoln lived in Salem until 1 July, 1881, passing the winters of the latter years in Boston. Since that date, he has been a resident of Boston, and now lives at 241, Boylston Street; his office is in the Rialto Building, 131, Devonshire Street. He was aide-de-camp to Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, with the rank of Colonel, in 1874, and aid and chief of staff to the same in 1879. He was chosen Overseer in Harvard College in 1882.

In 1874, he visited Europe with his family, and again, in 1876. In 1879, he was appointed by Governor Talbot a Commissioner to represent Massachusetts at a meeting of the Governors of the original thirteen States at Yorktown, Va., which was first held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and adjourned to Yorktown, where a celebration was held in October, 1879, preliminary to the more extended one in 1881. The latter also he attended, as Commissioner, with Long, then Governor of the Commonwealth.

JOHN DAVIS LONG.

JOHN DAVIS LONG, son of Zadoc and Julia Temple [Davis] Long, was born at Buckfield, Me., 27 October, 1838.

After graduating, he went to Westford, Mass., and was the principal of Westford Academy for two years. He has since been a trustee of the Academy, and is now president of the Board of Trustees.

In the fall of 1859, he entered the law office of Mr. Sidney Bartlett, in Boston, then and now at the head of the Suffolk Bar. In the fall of 1860, he entered the Harvard Law School and remained there till May, 1861. During this time he was a member of some of the law clubs, and, for a time, president of the Parliament. Returning to Maine, he studied law in Buckfield. In the summer of 1861, he was called to Boston by Hale of our Class, to fill his place, temporarily, as usher at the Public Latin School. In the fall, he made two or three stump speeches, and was a delegate to the Maine Republican State Convention. In the spring of 1862, he opened a law office in Buckfield, earning twenty-five cents the first day, and next to nothing after that. In the fall, he returned to Boston and went into the office of Mr. Peleg W. Chandler, and, afterward, that of Charles Levi Woodbury & Milton Andros. In May, 1863, he engaged with Stillman B. Allen, and, in 1867, became his partner. This relation continued until Long became Lieutenant-Governor in 1879. In the summers of 1867 and

1868, he lived in Hingham; built a house there, and settled permanently in that town in 1869.

He married Mary Woodward Glover, of Hingham, 13 September, 1870. She was the daughter of George S. and Helen M. [Paul] Glover. His wife died in Boston, 16 February, 1882. Since 1872, he has spent his winters at his house, 423, Beacon Street, Boston, and his summers at Hingham.

His political life began in 1874, when he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the session of 1875. He was chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, and sat next Mr. Speaker Sanford, who called him two or three times to the chair, and the next year he was chosen Speaker. He was re-elected to this position in 1877 unanimously, and in 1878. In 1879, he was Lieutenant-Governor, and, in 1880, 1881, and 1882, Governor of the Commonwealth. He is a member of many societies and clubs, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Christian Union, the Historic, Genealogical Society, the Union Club, &c. He is president of the Unitarian Club and of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. He has held no military office except that of Commander-in-Chief.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1880.

He has had three children: a daughter, born and died 28 January, 1872; Margaret, born in Boston, 28 October, 1873; and Helen, born in Hingham, 16 June, 1875.

In 1879, he published a translation of the *Æneid*, a second edition being published in 1881. He has written many addresses: among them, one for the centennial of Independence at Marshfield, 4 July, 1875; and one for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of Hanover, Mass.; Decoration Day Addresses for each of the last ten years; articles for the papers, a short story or two, and some verses. Since entering public life, he has been called on to make speeches all over the Commonwealth,—on the stump, on

the platform, in conventions of all sorts, in churches, at clubs, dinners, fairs, receptions of guests, anniversaries, and all manner of public occasions. In 1882, he delivered the one hundredth Fourth of July oration in Boston.

In November, 1882, he was elected to represent the second Massachusetts Congressional District.

*ABRAM LELAND LOWELL.

ABRAM LELAND LOWELL. He was born in Chester, Vt., in which State several generations of his family have been physicians. After graduating, he began the study of medicine, and, in 1861, was one of the resident students at Bellevue Hospital, New York.

He took his medical degree at Bellevue-Hospital Medical School in March, 1863, and engaged in his profession at Chester, Vt.

- He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1872, and soon after was appointed Attending Surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital. He died of pneumonia, at his home in Brooklyn, 12 October, 1882.

CHARLES VICTOR MAPES.



CHARLES VICTOR MAPES, son of James Jay (LL.D., Williams College) and Sophia [Furman] Mapes, was born in the city of New York, 4 July, 1836. His grandfather on the paternal side, Jonas Mapes, was a major-general in command of New York State forces in and around New York in the War of 1812. His great-grandfather, James Mapes, born in 1744 at Smithtown, Long Island, near New York, was a farmer. All the ancestors on this side were farmers on Long Island, back to 1640, when Thomas Mapes came from England and settled at Southold, Suffolk Co., Long Island, N.Y. In Thompson's "History of Long Island" (1839), Thomas Mapes is referred to as one of the seven leading colonists who, in company with Rev. John Young, came from England, *via* New Haven, Conn., and founded at Southold the first settlement on Long Island.

At time of graduating, owing to ill health and force of circumstances, Mapes abandoned the idea of a medical profession, which would otherwise have been his choice, and, in the winter of 1858, entered the counting-room of B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., in New York, wholesale grocers largely engaged in Southern business. About one year later, in 1859, Mr. B. M. Whitlock, the senior partner, joined him, as special partner, contributing nearly all the capital, in the business of agricultural implements, fertilizers, &c. Their trade was almost exclusively Southern, and, by the time they thought they were

prospering and on the high road to wealth, the war wiped out their Southern accounts and obliged them to succumb.

Most of the time since 1862, he has been interested in the manufacture and trade in chemical fertilizers. Since 1877, he has been vice-president and general manager of "The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company" (a stock company organized in New York in 1877). During the past eight years, since 1874, he has devoted all the attention he could spare from business to the investigation of the special requirements in the way of plant food of the leading farm crops, particularly as affected by different character of soils, climate, &c., as well as by the distinctive habits of growth of the plants, rotation of crops, and general conditions. The field was comparatively a new one in this country. Some reference has been made to his work in the twenty-eighth (1880) annual report of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Board, page 84, also in a pamphlet just issued (1882) by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., as well as by the agricultural press. Among his contributions to agricultural journals, some of the longest have been published by the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture in their annual reports of 1878 and 1879, entitled: "Effects of Fertilizers on Different Soils," "Classification and Requirements of Crops," "Some Rambling Notes on Agriculture." Two of these articles called forth rejoinders, not unfriendly in character, from Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, England, and these replies were published in the New Jersey annual reports of the State Board of Agriculture, 1879 and 1880, and also in the leading agricultural journals.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Harvard Club of New York City, the Young Republican Club, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and of several agricultural societies of New York and New Jersey. He lives at 159, Congress Street, Brooklyn, and his place of business is 158, Front Street, New York.

Mapes married Martha Meeker Halsted (grand-daughter of

ex-chancellor Halsted of New Jersey), 25 June, 1863. He has had the following children, all of whom are now living: Charles Halsted, born 28 June, 1864; James Jay, born 17 January, 1866; Herbert Spencer, born 28 February, 1868; Victor Royle, born 10 March, 1870; Clive Harbeck, born 9 September, 1878.

JOSEPH MAY.

JOSEPH MAY, son of Samuel Joseph (1817) and Lucretia Flagge [Coffin] May, was born in Boston, Mass., 21 January, 1836.

At the time of our graduation, May was at a water-cure on Lake Skaneateles, near Syracuse, N.Y., endeavoring to recruit his system, prostrated by a severe attack of illness in the early part of the Senior year. In March, 1858, he went to New York to join his brother, then about to start on a European tour. They sailed early in April, in the merchant ship, "W. S. Lindsay"; and, after a voyage of eight weeks, reached Venice, their port of destination. Burt, of 1858, was their fellow-passenger. May spent some time in Switzerland, then passed through Bavaria, down the Rhine, to Paris and London, and then home. The next year he spent in Syracuse, making a visit in the mean time to Cambridge. In the spring of 1861, he went to Minnesota, and returned in November, living the next year in New-York City. In the fall of 1862, he entered the Divinity School, and graduated there in 1865. 30 July, he began preaching at Yonkers, N.Y.; and, being invited to settle there, was ordained in the ministry, and installed as pastor of Hope Church, on the 14th of September.

He married Harriet Charles Johnson, daughter of the late Philip Carrigain Johnson, of Washington, D.C., 24 October, 1865.

Mrs. May died, after a brief illness, 5 February, 1881.

He has the following children: Lucretia, born 10 November, 1866; John Edward, born 23 March, 1868; Sarah, born 17 January, 1870; William Ropes, born 19 January, 1874.

May left Yonkers in July, 1867, and, after some months' residence in Syracuse, was settled in Newburyport, Mass., over the First Religious Society, in the spring of 1868. He remained in this pastorate until January, 1876, when he was installed over the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, where he now remains.

In 1873, he made a voyage to Fayal, accompanied by his wife. In 1874 and 1875, he was absent in Europe, most of the time in the company of J. C. Ropes.

His present address is 1306, Pine Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT McNEIL MORSE.

ROBERT McNEIL MORSE, son of Robert M. and Sarah Maria [Clark] Morse, was born in Boston, Mass., 11 August, 1857.

In the autumn of 1857, he entered the law office of Messrs. Hutchins & Wheeler, in Boston, and remained there till January, 1858, when he became assistant teacher in the Eliot High School, Jamaica Plain, Mass., still continuing the study of law. In March, 1859, he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he spent two terms; and in February, 1860, was admitted to the bar in Boston, after a due examination, and, since that time, has been in constant practice. For a few months, he occupied an office with J. W. Thornton, Esq.; and, in June, took an office in Barrister's Hall with J. C. Ropes. He afterward formed a partnership with Richard Stone, Jr. (1861), and Charles P. Greenough (1864), which continued for several years, when Greenough retired, and since then the firm has been Morse & Stone. Their office is at No. 57, Equitable Building, Boston.

In the fall of 1865, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate for the year 1866, to represent North Norfolk District, comprising Roxbury, Brookline, West Roxbury, and Dorchester, and was re-elected for 1867. In 1880, he was Representative to the Legislature from Ward 23, Boston, serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1880, he was delegate from the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He

has been a member of several clubs: the Union, St. Botolph, Unitarian (vice-president), Apollo (president), University, &c.

Morse married Anna Eliza, daughter of James L. and Jerusha A. Gorham, of Jamaica Plain, 12 November, 1863. He has had the following children: Mabel, born 10 August, 1864; Arthur Gorham, born 15 October, 1865, died 15 October, 1866; Harold, born 13 September, 1866, died 1 September, 1868; Alice Gorham, born 19 November, 1867; Sarah Clark, born 12 August, 1872; Robert Gorham, born 23 August, 1874; Margaret Fessenden, born 28 November, 1877.

He has travelled considerably in this country and in Europe, visiting the latter in 1873, 1878, and 1881.

In 1880, he was elected an Overseer of the University for the term of six years.

His present home is at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

SAMUEL NEWELL.

SAMUEL NEWELL, the son of Moses and Sarah [Moody] Newell, was born 22 May, 1833.

Soon after graduating, he entered the law office of Charles T. and T. H. Russell, in Boston, remaining there one year. He spent the next year at the Law School in Cambridge, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, 13 April, 1859. Newell left the Law School at the end of the summer term, and entered on the practice of his profession in Haverhill, Mass., in company with John J. Marsh, of that place. In July, 1860, he went to New York, and was admitted to practice there in the fall of that year. He remained in New York till the summer of 1861, and then went to West Newbury, Mass. After continuing in this place until April, he entered into business once more in Haverhill with his old partner, John J. Marsh. In July, 1862, he returned to New York and joined the law firm of Eaton, Tailer, & Newell, at 11, Pine Street. He is now alone in practice at 41, Pine, and 45, William Street, New York.

He was married, 1 May, 1867, to Mary L., daughter of John and Elizabeth Marshall, of West Newbury, Mass. He has four children: Samuel, Jr., born 2 September, 1869; Marshall, born 2 April, 1871; Gerrish, born 26 May, 1873; Lizzie, born 18 June, 1874.

For the past fourteen years he has lived at Clifton, N.J. In 1881, he bought a farm at Great Barrington, Mass., where he contemplates passing his leisure time, and indulging, to some extent, his taste for breeding Short-Horn and Jersey cattle and South-Down sheep, with the other et ceteras incident to rural life.

He has held several offices of trust in the place of his residence.

*PATRICK ALOYSIUS O'CONNELL.

PATRICK ALOYSIUS O'CONNELL, son of Maurice and Honora [Dennahy] O'Connell, was born 2 June, 1835, in Killarney, Ireland.

Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Henry G. Clark, of Boston. He took his medical degree in 1860, and his master's degree at the same time. He established himself in Boston. On the breaking-out of the war, O'Connell became connected with the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers as Assistant Surgeon, having been found by the State Board of Examiners "too young for the position of surgeon," in which capacity the regiment desired him to serve. After serving with the regiment for some time without a commission, he eventually accepted that of Assistant Surgeon, dated May, 1861. When first commissioned, the regiment was known as the Thirteenth, but afterwards became the Ninth; and, on 11 June, he received a new commission, as Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth. He served with this regiment until September, when he resigned; and, 25 October, he was commissioned Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, without any further examination, although only a few months older than when he was found to be "too young" for the position of full surgeon. O'Connell served with the Twenty-eighth until the latter part of 1862, in South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland; was taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, but got away in season to be present at the battle of South Mountain, on which field he was

appointed Brigade Surgeon. After the battle of Antietam, he was appointed Division Surgeon, and, in less than a month after, became Medical Director of the Ninth Army Corps, though almost the junior surgeon of the corps, both in years and in commission. He continued as Medical Director of the corps until it went to the West in 1863. He accompanied it to Kentucky, and then received orders to report back to the Army of the Potomac. After passing the required examination in Washington, O'Connell received the appointment of Surgeon of United-States Volunteers, 13 June. He was then ordered to the West, and put on duty as Medical Director of Indiana and Michigan. In September, he was ordered to East Tennessee, where he served as Medical Director of the Division of Reinforcements, and of the left wing of the forces of East Tennessee, until the latter part of January, 1864, when he again joined the Ninth Army Corps. In March, he accompanied that corps to Annapolis, Md., where it was re-organized for the Wilderness campaign. Through the campaign of 1864, he served as Medical Inspector of the corps, also taking medical charge of Wilcox's Division. In November, he was relieved from duty in the field, and reported, in accordance with orders, to Major-General Dix, commanding department of the East, and was assigned to duty as chief medical officer at Hart Island, New-York Harbor, where he remained until March, 1865, at which time he relieved Dr. A. B. Mott, in charge of the United-States General Hospital, Ladies' Home, New York. He closed his hospital, in accordance with orders from the War Department, in July, and was mustered out of the service in August. After leaving the service, he received a brevet as lieutenant-colonel of United-States Volunteers, to date from 1 June, 1865. He established himself at 21, Harrison Avenue, in Boston, and again engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1868, O'Connell was elected colonel of the Ninth Regiment Mass. V. M. In July, of the same year, he was appointed visiting surgeon to the Carney Hospital.

He went to Europe in September, 1871, and was there in June, 1872.

He died of consumption at Santa Barbara, Cal., 6 January, 1874. His body was brought to Boston for burial.

*SAMUEL BRECK PARKMAN.

SAMUEL BRECK PARKMAN, son of Samuel Breck Parkman, was born on the Sand-hills, near Augusta, Ga., the summer residence of his father, 1 November, 1836.

His father, a cotton merchant of Savannah, and for several years and at the time of his death president of the Marine Bank at Savannah, was, with his three eldest daughters and eldest son, lost in the steamer "Pulaski," between Savannah and New York, 14 June, 1838. Breck had been left, with two sisters, under the care of his maiden aunt, who ever after took the place of a loving mother to the little orphans.

When still very young he was brought to the North and placed at Mr. Maurice's school, at Sing Sing on the Hudson, where he continued till he went to Cambridge. He was tutored by Mr. Felton for a year before entering College. After graduating, he read law in Savannah, and was admitted to practice in due time. He became a member of the Georgia Historical Society, and soon after joined the Savannah troop of cavalry. In the summer of 1860, he was in Europe, and spent some time in Switzerland with Dyer, F. C. Ropes, and Sowdon; he returned in the fall, visited Boston, and there dined with some members of the Class.

In January, 1861, he married Nannie Beirne, youngest daughter of Oliver Beirne, of Western Virginia.

He probably entered the service of the Confederate States as first (some say third) lieutenant in Read's Georgia Battery;

and he was reported as such at the time of his death.¹ His sister, the wife of Professor W. P. Trowbridge, of New Haven, says, he was "below Richmond, under General Magruder, in infantry Company K, of MacLaws' Division. He was promoted, with the rest of the company, to a battery for meritorious conduct. From May to the latter part of August, he was around Richmond, under fire, but not in any fight, being in the reserve at Harper's Ferry and at Sharpsburg." Elliott, in a letter to Brown, under date of 30 September, 1865, says, "Breck Parkman was killed at Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, 1862. He was lieutenant in a Savannah battery, was riding in the rear of the battery, which was engaged at the time, when he was struck down by a small ball from a spherical case which exploded near it, entered the right shoulder, and passed through the heart. No one saw him fall; but he was found a moment after, dead. His remains were afterward taken up, and are now in the Beirne vault at Richmond." A year or two after, his body was removed to Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah, where a monument marks his final resting-place.

After six years of widowhood, Mrs. Parkman married the Baron Emil von Ahlefeldt, of Schleswig Holstein. In April, 1882, the Baroness von Ahlefeldt was in New York, her first visit since 1872, accompanied by her husband. He died in June, 1882.

¹ New Orleans (La.) "Delta," September, 1862. See also Brown's letter to the Class Secretary from Sharpsburg, Md., giving the testimony of a Confederate captain.

*JAMES AMORY PERKINS.

JAMES AMORY PERKINS was born in Dorchester, Mass., 9 July, 1836. He was son of William and Catherine Calender [Amory] Perkins.

He had determined on entering the mercantile profession ; and, with this object in view, in July, 1857, sailed for Calcutta, where he remained for several months, inquiring into all things relating to the business he had chosen for his future life. He returned overland by way of Europe, spending some months in travelling on the Continent, and reached home in June, 1859. He shortly after entered his father's counting-room, and, in the spring of 1861, became a partner in the house.

At the outbreak of the war, no thought of self could deter him from the duty which he owed his country. His distaste for a soldier's life was not permitted to stand in the way of his devotion to principle. He had a happy home, a fine business position, and troops of friends, who loved him, as few men are loved. He had every inducement to remain in Boston ; but he could not sacrifice his love of country to an ignoble ease. He spent a few weeks in educating himself for the service, both by theoretical study and practical exercise, and then received a commission as first lieutenant in Stackpole's Company, in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. The same strong convictions of duty and adherence to conscience which had thus far made his life beautiful and honorable followed him into the camp and the field. His duty, as an officer of the Army of the United States, to his God, his country, and his men,

was his undivided thought by night and day. His modesty and retiring disposition proved itself the same in the regiment as in College; yet but little service had been seen, before every man, from colonel to private, acknowledged his worth and his courage. He was in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, and in all the actions and expeditions in the Department of North Carolina. Though his delicate constitution rendered him often weak, sick, and unfit for active service, neither the advice nor entreaties of his fellow-officers could prevail upon him to absent himself from duty. At the time of General Foster's expedition to Goldsboro', he was suffering from a severe attack of intermittent fever, but nothing could hold him back. Pale and exhausted, he marched at the head of his company with an endurance which seemed almost supernatural. At the bivouac, no food passed his lips, nor was the much-longed-for rest obtained, until every private in his command was cared for, and made comfortable. In action, he was brave almost to rashness, holding that it was the duty of an officer to set that example to his men which should bear them firmly up in time of need; and, finally, it was not merely love and respect, but admiration, that he inspired throughout his entire regiment. For downright hard work he probably had no superior, and few equals, among his brother officers.

Although in the army for nearly two years, he repeatedly refused to take a leave of absence until July, 1863, when he hoped to return to his family and to the triennial gathering of the Class; but the exigencies of the service rendered this impossible. When his friends heard, that, on the first battlefield, he led his company with that coolness which said that to him the danger was as if it were not; when they heard, that, upon tiresome marches, he helped and cheered his men, not more worn out than himself,—they recognized their old companion, who could forget danger, forget his own weariness or despondency, the moment he saw a duty which he could perform. The debilitating climate, and the incessant exposure

and work from which he refused to be excused, had so reduced him, that his continuance in active service under the circumstances displayed a heroism rarely met with. When he ought to have been in hospital, or recruiting his shattered health at home, he was toiling on cheerfully, distinguished among his brave comrades for his perfect courage, and proof against the perils of battle, the privations of the march, the exposure of the bivouac, the *ennui* of the camp, the languor of illness. "He is the bravest man in the regiment," said one of his soldiers; and this eulogy will be echoed by officers and men. He had many times expressed a wish that he might take a part in the attack on the abode of arch-treason, and his wish was granted; but at a sacrifice which only those who knew him can appreciate.

On the afternoon of the 26th of August, three hundred of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts were ordered to be in line in the foremost trenches to charge and capture the advanced rifle-pits of the enemy at Fort Wagner. At this time, Lieutenant Perkins, almost conquered by fever, had been prevailed upon to abstain from work for a few days; but now nothing could induce him not to rejoin his regiment. To use the words in which Brigadier-General Stevenson writes, "My friend had been quite ill for two or three weeks, and was off duty: but he insisted on going forward with the regiment, notwithstanding that all the officers advised him to remain in camp. While the regiment was having extra ammunition issued to them before starting, I persuaded him to come to my tent and dine with me, which he did; and I begged him not to go to the front. He answered that he could not remain behind, he should be so uneasy during all the time the regiment was gone. Colonel Osborn at once proposed to *order* him to remain in camp, but did not, as James was so desirous of going." The regiment charged. In a few moments, they had gained the works of the enemy, captured seventy prisoners, and, with their spades, were throwing up a breastwork in the very front and teeth of the

concentrated fire of Fort Wagner. Perkins's men were avoiding this tremendous cannonade by sometimes dodging, and the work was not so brisk as he wished it. "It is no use to dodge," he said, "do as I do," and stood upright and firm. The words had hardly left his mouth when a ball struck him in the right shoulder, and passed through his body. He fell, and never spoke again.

The body of Perkins was brought to his home, and, on a beautiful September afternoon, was laid in Mount Auburn Cemetery. An extract from one of the resolutions adopted by the Class may close the record of Perkins:—

"We recall with pride, with honor, and with love, the manly, Christian life which our brother has lived. We remember his unflinching devotion to duty; the singular modesty and truthfulness of his daily life; the scholarly tastes and habits which distinguished him, no less in his business life than in college; his fidelity as a son, a brother, and a friend; his zeal for the cause of his country, which made him among the first to go out in her service. We remember him as a kind and genial companion, whose quaint humor enlivened our social meetings. We call to mind his conspicuous bravery, displayed on more than one occasion; his thorough discipline; his tender care for the men of his command; his cheerfulness under privations; his perseverance in duty through months of sickness and suffering, until complete prostration drove him to a sick-bed. We remember, that, against the urgent remonstrance of surgeons and brother officers, he left his hospital to lead his company to the front, and gave up his noble life,—another precious sacrifice for our common country."

There were, undoubtedly, in the late civil war, sacrifices which circumstances of rank or reputation rendered more conspicuous and more widely known; but Perkins's death has in it every essential element that constitutes the abrogation of self for the sake of principle, which properly deserves the

name of sacrifice. A man of birth, character, brains, and learning perishes in an afternoon's skirmish that takes scarce a place in the annals of a great war. As a son, he is lost to his parents; as a friend, to his familiars. His country has scarce known him as a citizen, or the army as a soldier. The plain bar of a first lieutenant has permitted no wider usefulness. A distinguished officer from another State has justly observed that Massachusetts, and especially Boston men stood constantly in their own light by joining certain specially favored regiments in lower grades of rank, when by accepting higher grades in less esteemed battalions there was more room for promotion, and greater opportunity of distinction. While it is true that Perkins entered the army from motives of purest patriotism, and with no little dislike for a mere soldier's life, it is no less true that such was the vigor of his mind, and the energy of his disposition, that he became before he died an accomplished master of his new profession. While less intellectual officers were glad to while away their spare time in the ordinary amusements of youth, Perkins was diligently studying not only the current works on military tactics, but essays on strategy, and the history of former campaigns. Where other officers of the line were content with doing their duty in obeying the orders of their superior officers, Perkins, while rendering equal obedience, reasoned, criticised, and discussed the tactics of a field, or the plans of a campaign in which fortune had assigned him a part comparatively so insignificant, always with a cool head and a trained understanding, and often with the deliberate judgment of a veteran. Nor did this grasp of the subject at large prevent him from giving his patient and constant attention to the thousand every-day and often burdensome details which make up the sum of a line officer's regimental life. No one entered with greater knowledge, or a fuller sympathy, into the daily routine of the men he commanded. Possessing little of that *bonhomie* which wins instinctive and sometimes undeserved popularity, he

watched with such constant and unremitting attention the wants of his men, that those who were first inclined to criticise the firmness of his discipline ended by conceding him an affection such as soldiers rarely feel for the superior who requires of them privation and suffering.

That he was brave to rashness goes without saying among those who knew him; that he was patient, long-suffering, disinterested where his personal wants were concerned, generous when he could do for others, — this is the unanimous testimony of every one who knew him in the army. That such an one, with all the qualities he possessed, with all his promise for the future, should fall as he did is sad enough; but that he should fall as simple lieutenant leading a handful of men in the affair of an afternoon, seems, after these twenty years, such sad, such pitiable waste. His merits made him capable of serving his country at the head of a regiment or brigade. As an inspector of the staff of a division or corps he would have had a special field for his remarkable military talents and exactitude of knowledge. Had he fallen on some stricken field after such good service, and with such merited fame as he would have fairly won, there would have mingled with grief some scant satisfaction at a life not spent in vain, at merit appreciated, and a just fame attained. Perhaps nothing was in vain in that struggle which the motives of many who participated in it raised so high above the level of the ordinary wars that come and go with every age. Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, the Seven-days Battle, the Wilderness, and a host of other names, are mementos to Massachusetts of such sacrifices; and with those that of the life of James Perkins must take its place, perhaps not in history, but in the hearts and memories of his friends, and of all those who believe in what is best and highest in life.

DAVID DODGE RANLETT.

DAVID DODGE RANLETT was born in Charlestown, Mass., 26 February, 1838. His parents were Charles Augustus and Esther Minerva [Dodge] Ranlett.

In the fall of 1857, Ranlett began the study of law in the office of William Dehon (1833), in Boston. At the commencement of the fall term of 1859, he entered Dane Law School, where he took his LL.B. in the summer of 1860; he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, 29 January, 1860. In the following June, he sailed from New York in the ship "Golden State" for California, and arrived in San Francisco in October. He spent two months travelling in California, and sailed thence, 4 December, for England; arriving at Queenstown, 7 March, 1861. He travelled in England and Scotland, and set sail for the United States, 17 April. He shortly after established his residence in Brooklyn, N.Y., and began the practice of law in New York, having been admitted to the New-York Bar, 10 July, 1861. Later, he associated himself in practice with John S. Washburn, under the firm name of Washburn & Ranlett. He remained in this partnership until January, 1864, when he went to Washington, D.C., to take the position of Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. He remained three months, and then returned to renew his partnership with Washburn.

In October, 1864, he was invited by Governor Joseph Gilmore to go to Concord, N.H., and take the position of State Auditor of New Hampshire. That office had been created

by act of the Legislature of that year. He held the position under Governors Gilmore, Smyth, and Harriman until June, 1867, when the office was abolished. 29 January, 1867, he became cashier of the Boston, Hartford, & Erie Railroad, and remained in that position till November, 1870. He then accepted the same position on the New Orleans, Mobile, & Texas Railroad. He left for New Orleans, 7 November, 1870, and remained there until 9 September, 1871. He then returned to Boston, and, 1 January, 1872, was offered the position of assistant to the treasurer of the (then) Vermont Central Railroad. He has, ever since, been in the employ of that company and its successor, the Central Vermont, living in Boston until 24 December, 1873, and, since that time, at St. Albans, Vt. He has been treasurer of the Central Vermont since 12 July, 1875. He is also special agent and trustee for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, director and treasurer of the Grand Isle Steamboat Company, director of Province Line Railroad, director and vice-president of the International Hay and Cotton Press Company, Director of New London Steamboat Company, trustee and treasurer of Warner Home for Little Wanderers, at St. Albans, and trustee of the Public Library.

He was married, 23 August, 1865, to Ellen Augusta Brown, of Charlestown, Mass., and has had two children: Edith Helen, born 14 December, 1871, died 1 June, 1872; Helen Augusta, born 15 May, 1878.

EBEN RICHARDS.



EBEN RICHARDS, son of Ebenezer and Theoline [Tilden] Richards, was born in Brookline, Mass., 13 December, 1835.

In September, 1857, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and entered the grocery and commission business, in the firm of Christopher & Richards. In October, 1862, he dissolved the partnership, continuing the business under the style "Eben Richards, Jr.," which in July, 1864, became "E. Richards, Jr., and Brother." From 1869 to 1881, he was engaged in the manufacture of spelter, as president of the Missouri Zinc Company. Since 1881, he has been in no active business. He is a member of the University Club, of St. Louis. He took his A.M. in 1872.

He married, 30 March, 1859, Caroline Beckwith Maxwell, daughter of James and Mary Ann [Beckwith] Maxwell, of Louisville, Ky. His children have been: Grace, born 1 March, 1860; Carrie Louisa, born 28 September, 1863; Eben, born 10 January, 1866; Theoline Tilden, born 23 January, 1869; Mary, born 28 January, 1875; Ethel, born 4 November, 1878.

Richards's oldest child was married, 30 December, 1879, to Robert McKittrick Jones, and *their* child, Hugh McKittrick, is the FIRST GRANDCHILD of the Class of 1857.

Richards proposes to send his boy to Harvard this year.

*FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES.

FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES was the son of William and Mary Anne [Codman] Ropes, and was born in Islington, London, England, 7 October, 1837.

Immediately after graduation, he began the study of medicine at the Medical College in Boston, and at the Tremont (afterwards Harvard) Medical School. He entered the Massachusetts General Hospital as house surgeon, 1 May, 1859, and remained till 1 May, 1860. He graduated in medicine, and took his degree of A.M., July, 1860, and, in the same month, left Boston in the "Arabia" for Liverpool. Very soon after arriving in Liverpool, he took a trip through Switzerland, with Sowdon; and, leaving him at Geneva, went to St. Petersburg *via* Stettin. He soon returned to England, and remained there, and in Paris, till May, 1861, when he went to Dresden to learn German. He went again to London, and in October to Vienna, in which city he remained, studying, till April, 1862. In June, he went again to Berlin, and studied with Virchow. He made frequent excursions from London, and then went to Edinburgh, where he remained till May, 1864. He here visited diligently the Royal Infirmary under Professors Bennett and Laycock. He also took the post of Resident Physician to the Infirmary, under Professor Laycock. Before leaving Edinburgh, he was admitted to the examination for the "double qualification in medicine and surgery," lasting several days. He successfully passed the examination, and received two diplomas, constituting him Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (L.R.C.P.E.), and of the Royal Col-

lege of Surgeons (L.R.C.S.E.). He was soon after proposed, and, in August, 1864, chosen Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (F.R.C.S.E.). He left London for New York in the steamer "Atlanta," 26 August, and after many "labors, dangers, and sufferings," *not* "voluntarily undergone"; after sundry gales, in which the vessel was near being lost,—he reshipped in the "Europa" from Liverpool, and reached Boston, 14 October. He entered the service of the United States on the 1st of November, as acting assistant surgeon, and was stationed at the United-States Army General Hospital, Readville, Mass., and there remained till 23 July, 1865, when his services were no longer needed.

He commenced practice at 104, Mount Vernon Street, Boston, 1 October. He was appointed one of the attending physicians, 1 January, 1866, and, afterward, one of the attending surgeons at the Central Office of the Boston Dispensary. He was also a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Boston Society for Medical Observation, Boston Medical Association, Boston Society of Natural History, Hunterian Medical Society of Edinburgh, and corresponding member of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society. He was elected surgeon to out-patients at the Boston City Hospital in August, 1867, and one of the visiting surgeons of the same in 1868.

His health had not been very good while in Europe; and shortly after his return to this country, he recognized, for the first time, that he was afflicted with albuminuria and Bright's disease of the kidneys. He had several acute attacks of this disease from 1865 to 1869, and, when overworked, complained frequently of great exhaustion; but, by dint of great care, the best medical advice, and a naturally vigorous constitution, he continued to enjoy, on the whole, good health, up to the time of his last attack, on 1 September, 1869. He died two weeks later, on the 15th, and was buried at Forest Hills.

A notice of him by his friend, Dr. Dyer Duckworth, is copied from the "British Medical Journal" of 10 October, 1869:

“The character of Dr. Ropes was one of singular beauty and worth. In his profession, he was earnest and active ; devoted with his whole soul to medicine, as a true physician should be, he was respected and beloved by his brethren and his patients, and seemed destined to eminence at an early age.” The resolutions by the members of his College Class express concisely and truly their testimony to the worth of his private character, and will meet a ready response from those who knew him. “We recall the modesty and purity of his private life ; the untiring energy, ability, and conscientiousness, with which he followed his chosen profession ; the kindness and simplicity of his nature ; his high sense of honor ; his love of home, and music, and near friends ; his interest in the welfare of College mates and College associations ; and, finally, that peaceful and strong Christian faith, formed early in life, which gave him such resignation, and unwillingness to spare himself, even when suffering from a fatal disorder.”

JOHN CODMAN ROPES.

JOHN CODMAN ROPES, son of William and Mary Anne [Codman] Ropes, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, 28 April, 1836.

In March, 1858, he began the study of law at the Law School in Cambridge, where he remained until March, 1859. In that month, he visited May at his home in Syracuse, and went with him to Niagara Falls. In April, he sailed with his father for Europe, and returned in November following. On his return to Boston, he entered the law office of Messrs. P. W. Chandler and G. O. Shattuck, and there remained until the autumn of 1860, when he again entered the Law School, and remained till July, 1861, taking the degree of LL.B. at that time. The Bowdoin Prize for resident graduates was awarded to him this year for an essay on "The Limits of Religious Thought." He returned to the office of Messrs. Chandler & Shattuck, and remained there till he was admitted to the bar, 28 November. He has practised law in Boston from that time to the present, and is now the senior partner of the firm of Ropes, Gray, & Loring, at 40, State Street, Boston.

He belongs to the Union Club, having been elected in April, 1864, and has been a director, treasurer, and vice-president; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, as a companion of the third class, that is, as a civilian; he was elected, 10 June, 1880, to the Massachusetts Historical

Society, and was one of the founders of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts in January, 1876.

In 1866, when Little, Brown, & Co. began the publication of the "American Law Review," Ropes and his partner, John C. Gray (1859), undertook the task of editors, and retained the control of the "Review" till 1870.

In 1868, he was elected an Overseer of the College in place of the Hon. Stephen M. Weld, deceased, and, on the expiration of that term, he was again elected for the full term of six years.

In 1876, he was active in the movement in the Republican party in favor of the Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow as a candidate for the Presidency, and was president of the Bristow Club of Boston.

In November, 1876, he was one of the speakers at the Episcopal Church Congress in Boston on the subject called "The Relation of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Freedom of Religious Thought," and his remarks are to be found in the printed report of the proceedings.

In June, 1878, he was appointed by President Hayes one of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point.

Ropes was in Europe from April to November, 1859; from May to October, 1870; from October, 1873, to July, 1875; from April to June, 1879; and from 21 June to 5 September, 1882. In these journeys he has visited England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Austria, and Germany.

He wrote the article in the "Atlantic Monthly" for June, 1881, entitled "Who Lost Waterloo?" and is the author of the volume, "The Army under Pope," in Scribner's series of the "Campaigns of the Civil War." He wrote the first article in the first volume of the Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, entitled "The Peninsular Campaign of General McClellan in 1862."

He lived, until May, 1869, at 92, Beacon Street, in Boston ; in the autumn of that year, and until October, 1873, at 99, Mount Vernon Street, and, since the autumn of 1875, at 53, Temple Street.

He has been a vestryman of Trinity Church for nearly twenty years, and has several times been a delegate from that parish to the Diocesan Convention.

JACOB GEBHARD RUNKLE.

JACOB GEBHARD RUNKLE, son of Daniel and Sally [Gordon] Runkle, was born in Root, Montgomery Co., N.Y., 6 August, 1831.

In the fall of 1857, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Joseph H. Ramsey, in Lawyersville, N.Y., and, in 1859 and 1860, was also engaged in teaching in the same place. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1860, and, in the same year, took his degree of A.M. in course. 4 July, 1860, he began the practice of his profession in partnership with Flagg, in Troy, N.Y. This partnership was dissolved in 1871, and Runkle continued alone until February, 1872, when he removed to Albany, N.Y., as attorney for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, lessees of the Albany & Susquehanna, the Rensselaer & Saratoga, the New York & Canada, and other railroads in New-York State.

4 June, 1863, he married Ella, daughter of Hon. Joseph H. and Sarah S. Ramsey, of Albany. He has a daughter, Grace, born 3 June, 1867.

GEORGE MARY SEARLE.

GEORGE MARY SEARLE, son of Thomas and Anne [Noble] Searle, was born in London, England, 27 June, 1839.

After graduating, he returned to his home in Brookline, and, in September, began work as a computer for the American Ephemeris at the Nautical Almanac office in Cambridge, under Professor Winlock; he remained here till April, 1858, when he went to Albany as assistant to Dr. B. A. Gould, in the Dudley Observatory at that place, continuing, however, the almanac work for a month or two longer, when he relinquished it on account of the pressure of other duties. 11 September, he discovered the asteroid Pandora, No. 55. It was fondly hoped he would number his new-found planet "57"; but astronomical law obliged him to follow the regular sequence. For this discovery, he received a part of the Lalande Prize, divided by the French Academy among the discoverers of astronomical bodies. Dr. Gould and his assistants, including Searle, were forcibly expelled from the Observatory by the trustees, 3 January, 1859. Early in April following, he returned to Brookline; passed the summer in Newburyport; and, returning to Brookline, remained there till October, 1862. He held a position in the United-States Coast Survey from the time of his going to Albany until this last date; the first year as tide-observer, afterwards as computer on the reduction of the longitude determinations of the survey. In October, 1862, he received a position as assistant professor of mathematics in the United-States Naval Academy, at Newport, R.I. He taught

here till December, 1864, when he resigned his position on account of ill health. Searle took his degree of A.M. in course. In November or December, 1862, he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Finding his health required rest from mental work, he returned to Brookline, and remained there, unemployed, till July, 1865. He then sailed for Europe: passed the latter part of July and the whole of August in Great Britain and Ireland; September and a part of October in France and Germany; and arrived in Rome, 21 October.

Speaking of his religious life, he says: "The most important event of my life, since graduating, has been my conversion to the Catholic Church, into which I was received August 11, 1862. I first began to examine its claims in March, 1861, having been perhaps somewhat prepared for the step by my membership in the Episcopal Church, in which, indeed, I was baptized in England, when a child; but I had been educated and had lived a Unitarian till November, 1858. . . . I was baptized and confirmed in the Catholic Church, August 15 and 19, 1862." At his confirmation, he took the additional name of the Blessed Virgin, as indicated at the head of this biography. In May, he returned to America, and was temporarily employed at the Harvard College Observatory. He was ordained to the priesthood, 25 March, 1871, and his address is at the House of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New-York City.

He published a work on the "Elements of Geometry," in New York in 1877. He mentions the following articles in the "Catholic World": "Blunders of Dr. Ewer"; "Dr. Tyng on Miracles"; "Dr. Hammond on Miracles"; "The End of the World" (scientific article); "A Singular Phase of Protestantism." Also two articles in the same magazine, about 1869, on the "Solar Eclipse of 7 August," and "Molecular Mechanics," with various others in "Astronomische Nachrichten" and "Gould's Astronomical Journal."

ROBERT DICKSON SMITH.

ROBERT DICKSON SMITH was born at Brandon, Miss., 23 April, 1838. He was the son of John De Wolfe and Judith [Wells] Smith.

For the two years after graduating, Smith taught school in Cambridge, in the institution presided over by Professors Lovering and Lane, studying law at the same time with the Hon. Henry W. Paine, of Boston. He was admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar in September, 1859. He then entered the Law School at Cambridge, and remained there for a year, taking his LL.B. in 1860. In October, 1860, he entered upon the practice of the law at 30, Court Street, Boston. His present address is 13, Exchange Street. He lived in Cambridge until 1863, in Newton until 1868, and at No. 48, Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, since that time. He took his A.M. in 1872. He was a member of the General Court in 1876; and of the Board of Overseers of the University in 1882.

Smith married Paulina Cony Weston, daughter of George Melville and Ruth [Roberts] Weston, of Washington, D.C., 30 July, 1863. A son, Robert Dickson, was born 8 May, 1864 (class of 1886 in Harvard College); Alice, born 10 November, 1868; Melville Weston, born 24 May, 1870, died 14 May, 1880; Paulina Cony, born 8 August, 1873.

He delivered an oration on Samuel Adams, before the city authorities of Boston, on the 4th of July, 1880, and has written reviews, &c., in law publications and the daily papers.

ARTHUR JOHN CLARK SOWDON.

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ARTHUR JOHN CLARK SOWDON, son of John and Charlotte Harrison [Capen] Sowdon, was born in Boston, 6 March, 1835.

He sailed from New York for Havre in the packet-ship "William Tell," in company with Haven, 1 September, 1857, and returned in the following December, having spent the intervening time in France and England. In April and May, 1858, he visited Folsom, then teaching in Maryland, and journeyed West as far as St. Louis. In September, he went to the West again to look into the subject of farming. Early in 1859, he visited Texas, in company with Lieutenant-Governor Anderson, of Ohio, going as far into the country as San Antonio, and returned by way of New Orleans and Mobile, across the country to Savannah and Charleston, stopping to see Alston, Parkman, and Macbeth, and returning home by the way of Washington. He immediately began the study of law, and entered the Dane Law School in March. In January, 1860, he was again obliged to go South on account of his health. In May, Sowdon sailed from New York for Southampton; travelled in England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, and a part of Germany; was with Dyer, Parkman, and F. C. Ropes in Switzerland; and returned to Boston in October. He took a master's degree in course. In March, 1861, he re-entered the Law School, and, in July, took the degree of LL.B. In January and February, 1862, he made two visits to the Army of the Potomac, then encamped in the vicinity of Washington. He continued a resi-

dent graduate at Cambridge a part of the time, till January, 1863, when he removed to Boston, and opened an office, in September, at 40, State Street, as a broker in real estate and mortgages. In this business he continued until 1871.

In 1865, he raised the funds and obtained from Professor Lane the Latin inscriptions to decorate the College buildings at the Harvard Commemoration. From September, 1866, to September, 1870, he was Secretary of the Committee of Fifty (alumni) to raise money to erect the Memorial Hall, and Secretary of the Finance Committee. In 1867, he succeeded Ropes as Treasurer of the Union Club, Boston, and has held other offices in this Club. In 1871, he was Secretary of the Committee of Fifty to raise funds to establish the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. He was Chief Marshal at Commencement, 28 June, 1871. From October, 1871, to December, 1872, he was in Europe; in 1872, vestryman of St. Paul's American Episcopal Church in Rome, and, as such, helped to select the site for the first Protestant church "within the walls." In 1876, he was chairman of the committee to organize the Bristow Club, of which Ropes was president. The movement resulted in securing twenty-one out of twenty-six State delegates to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati. In 1878, he was elected a Representative from Ward 10 in Boston to the Massachusetts Legislature of 1879, and served on the Committee on Taxation. In 1879, he took the stump in Western Massachusetts for our classmate Long, speaking in several towns in that vicinity. In 1879, he was re-elected to the General Court, and served on several committees. He has held very many other positions of trust in connection with politics and the church. Besides occasional speeches in the Legislature and upon the stump, Sowdon delivered an address upon Political Duties before the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 14 February, 1878, and afterwards repeated it, by request, in the Old South Church. He spoke at Stockbridge, Memorial Day, 1879; at the reunion of the Legislature of 1880; at the dinner of the

Veteran Cadets, 22 February, 1881 ; at the Natural Bridge, Va., 14 October, 1881, at the opening of the Richmond & Alleghany Railroad, of which French is president.

Sowdon has published nothing but his essay on Political Duties for private circulation. He has written much for the Boston and New York papers. He is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Union, a member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, New England Society of Alpha Delta Phi, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Boston Latin School Association, &c. His rooms and present address are at 9, Tremont Place, Boston.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE was born at Boston, Mass., 20 March, 1838. He is the son of Joseph Lewis (1824) and Susan Margaret [Benjamin] Stackpole.

In September, 1857, he entered the office of Francis C. Loring (1828), of Boston, and began the study of law. In March, 1858, he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained for a year and a half, taking the degree of LL.B. in July, 1859. In September following, he entered the office of the Hon. J. G. Abbott (1832), in Boston, and remained there for a year. He was admitted a member of the Suffolk Bar, in September, 1860. He then opened an office at 19, Court Street, and practised his profession until the summer of 1861, when he received a commission dated 2 September, 1861, as Captain in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, having as his lieutenants our lamented Dwight and Perkins. The regiment received marching orders in December, and joined the Burnside Expedition, whose experience at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, and Newbern is well known. 30 August, 1862, Stackpole was commissioned by the President Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. He resigned his regimental commission, and was stationed at Beaufort, N.C., for three months. He was then appointed Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the army in North Carolina, and in this capacity served in the Goldsboro' Expedition, in December, on the staff of Major-General John G. Foster, commanding the department. In January,

1863, he was appointed by General Foster Judge-Advocate of the Eighteenth Corps and the Department of North Carolina; 10 July, 1863, he was commissioned by the President Major and Judge-Advocate. In August, 1863, he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, on the staff of General Foster, and removed with him to Fortress Monroe. In September, 1863, he was appointed Provost-Judge of Norfolk, in addition to his duties as Judge-Advocate. In March, 1864, Major Stackpole accompanied the Army of the James, comprising the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, to Bermuda Hundred, and was Judge-Advocate of that army before Richmond, on the staffs of Major-General Butler and Major-General E. O. C. Ord. He entered Richmond, when taken, where he occupied the house of Secretary Trenholm of the Confederate Treasury Department until 20 April, 1865. He then resigned his commission, and returned to Boston and resumed the practice of the law. 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for meritorious services in conducting the prosecutions of the department with skill, faithfulness, and integrity."

Since leaving the army, Stackpole has continued the practice of his profession in Boston. His office is now at 35, Congress Street, and his residence at 292, Beacon Street. In October, 1870, he was appointed First Assistant Solicitor to the city of Boston, which office he held until his resignation in October, 1876.

He is a Director in the New England Trust Company, Stark Mills, Cabot Manufacturing Company, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Marquette, Houghton, & Ontonagon Railroad. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, and of several clubs. He is the author of an article on Military Law in the "North American Review" for October, 1865, and of the following articles in the "American Law Review": "Rogers v. The Attorney-General" (October, 1866),

“Law in Romance” (April, 1867), “A Book about Lawyers” (October, 1867), “Lord Plunket” (April, 1868), “Campbell’s Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham” (January, 1870), “The Howland Will Case” (July, 1870), and “The Early Days of Charles Sumner” (April, 1879).

Stackpole married Martha Watson Parsons, of Cambridge, daughter of the late William Parsons, of Boston (a son of Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justice of Massachusetts), and of Sabra Watson Parsons, 3 March, 1863. Mrs. Stackpole accompanied her husband to Newbern, and afterwards to Fortress Monroe and Richmond. They have three children: Elizabeth Virginia, born at Fortress Monroe, Va., 14 January, 1865; Alice, born 6 June, 1866; and Joseph Lewis, born 16 November, 1874.

* JAMES STARR.



JAMES STARR, son of Isaac and Lydia [Ducoing] Starr, and the fourth of nine children, was born in Philadelphia, 19 July, 1837. Of his family he once wrote: "Captain Starr, a cadet of an English family, served as a captain of infantry, under Cromwell, in the Civil War against Charles II. When peace was restored, he settled in the province of Ulster, in Ireland. Captain Starr had one son, John, who was the father of nine children. Of these nine, five sons came to America about the year 1712, and settled in Pennsylvania, as they belonged to the Society of Friends. My father, Isaac Starr, the fourth generation from Isaac, the youngest of the five, was born near Wilmington, Delaware, and, in 1830, married Lydia Ducoing, whose family came from Bordeaux, France."

As a boy, Starr represents himself as very fond of all out-of-door sports, very lively, and given to making fun for others, while also having what he calls "a turn for business." He says, "My first two schools were French, in which I acquired an invaluable knowledge of the use of that language. Music and drawing also attracted me, but, though very fond of both, I never made much progress in the first. In the latter I became sufficiently skilful to derive a great deal of pleasure from its pursuit."

At fourteen, the idea of his leaving home for a college education was first broached to him. He says, "I seized upon the idea much more on account of the associations connected

with my romantic notions of college life and honors, than with the desire of gaining the best education." Indeed, nearly another year passed before he finally made up his mind to enter Harvard. Even then he started under many disadvantages, from having too often changed his instructors. He was now one of a few pupils in charge of a Mr. Nulty, of the Coast Survey. But Mr. Nulty "was violently opposed to all collegiate systems of education;" and so James says, "I was obliged to conceal my designs from him, and fitted myself in a measure, taking additional lessons of Mr. McAdam in Latin and Greek." He entered Harvard in 1853, with four conditions, — a good result, considering his unsatisfactory preparation.

No one of his College classmates can ever forget that handsome, graceful, and lovable lad of sixteen, with his large and expressive dark eyes. He applied himself closely to study, and was somewhat of a "dig." He was absolutely without tendency to dissipation. He was popular, a member of many societies, his room was much resorted to, and his Saturdays were given to cricket, or to long walks, which he greatly enjoyed. He was social, genial, earnest, and conscientious, and soon became greatly beloved. He did not, however, display any qualities of leadership from which to forecast his future distinguished military services. Once he was summoned before the College Faculty for some New-Year's-Eve frolic in the Yard, "an account of which," he dryly says, "will, I hope, be given by some of my more guilty companions!" During Freshman year, and the first Sophomore term, his chum was W. S. Hunter, of Washington, D. C., and they occupied Hollis 19 and Stoughton 19. He roomed outside the buildings during the second Sophomore term. John H. Converse, of Baltimore, was his chum for the last two years, — Junior in Hollis 9, and Senior in Holworthy 13, — "the most comfortable place I ever lived in."

While returning to Cambridge, in September, 1855, he was

on the cars which met such a fearful disaster near Burlington, N. J., resulting in some fifty deaths. "The impressions of this disaster on my mind," he wrote two years afterwards, "will be lasting. It was a striking example of the uncertainty of life, so often mentioned, and yet so seldom considered." In the second Junior term he wrote a lecture for the Rumford Society upon "The Electrotpe Process." In the Class-Book, from which we have freely quoted, Starr wrote, at graduating, "With my College course I am satisfied almost perfectly. For our professors I entertain the greatest respect, so far as the recitation rooms are concerned, and, beyond these limits, with one or two exceptions, I am sorry to say that I have no account to give of them. I consider the relations at present existing between the Faculty and the students to be entirely false, and their influence to be very disadvantageous for both sides." He refers to the want of any social relations, opportunities for impressing character, or any interchange of hospitality. "I leave College with feelings of great gratitude to those who induced me, at first somewhat against my inclination, to pass there the four most pleasant and profitable years of my life. I enter upon the study of the law with the expectation of working hard, and until the last, not expecting a great deal from the world, *and believing a man's true happiness to consist in placing before himself certain noble ends, and working earnestly, constantly, and unswervingly to accomplish those ends.*" He was chosen by a large majority to be chaplain for the exercises of Class Day.

Starr left College with keen regret. He freely said to his friends that his life at Cambridge had completely unfitted him for the prosaic work of reading law. He greatly missed the friendships and the mental stimulus of College life. To some extent he had lost ground with old acquaintances at home, by reason of his four years' absence. Still he set about doing his work with that fidelity which always characterized him.

Again at home, in his father's house, he began to read law

with Peter McCall, Esq., a man of character and ability, of whom he always spoke with respect and affection. In the autumn of 1858, he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his LL.B. in June, 1860. In July, 1860, he took his A.M. in course at Harvard, and, in October, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. In patient study of the law and some general reading, with occasional excursions into the woods of Maine or New York for trout, a sport he always loved, the passing years brought him, only too quickly, to the spring of 1861.

The firing upon Fort Sumter, and the call for volunteers, found him ready. On the 25th of April he enlisted in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months' service. The regiment served in the Harper's Ferry campaign, under General Patterson, and was mustered out 26 July. He was commissioned a captain in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as Rush's Lancers, 22 August. He at once began to organize his company, in doing which he displayed great ability. The first military operation in which he took part was in following the Confederate General, J. E. B. Stuart, at Tunstall Station, near the Chickahominy, where he and Captain Whelan closely pressed and fired upon the retreating cavalry of his old College friend "Roony" Lee, — General W. H. F. Lee. Captain Starr's squadron was with General Stoneman in the well-conducted retreat from White House, and thence to Fortress Monroe. He was prevented by illness from being at Antietam. The following December he was on the staff of General Franklin before Fredericksburg, and, when General Hooker took command of the army, was sent with his squadron to headquarters as escort, and served with him at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863. He was retained in the same honorable position by General Meade, upon whose staff he served as special aid at the battle of Gettysburg.

At this time he received news of the death of his classmate, James A. Perkins, killed in action before Fort Wagner; and he wrote from Culpepper, Va., September, 1863: —

"The loss of so many good fellows is sad indeed. We on the spot see so many fine men cut down, that there is a sort of feeling that it will be our turn next; and, though life seems dearer when the chances of losing it are so great, yet death is so near us that his presence has lost much of its melancholy, and become in a measure familiar."

In October, he rejoined his regiment at Centreville, Va.

From camp, near Elk Run, Va., November, 1863, he wrote:—

"When the army was at Centreville, I was relieved from duty at headquarters and joined my regiment. The next day we marched to Manassas Junction, and had a brisk skirmish from there to Bristol Station, where the enemy opened from seven guns on us. For five days we did not unsaddle nor wash nor eat, so to speak, nor sleep. This was my first experience after our soft life at headquarters, and was a little severe."

From camp, near Mitchell's Station, Va., 19 January, 1864, he wrote:—

"I know you will be somewhat disappointed when I tell you that I have had my leave, have been home, and did not go to Boston, as I had promised. But how could I? Though I longed to see you all in Boston, I could not bear to deprive my home of my presence. I had only ten days, and what I could have spared to you would have been too little to satisfy me. Oh! for a good old talk over the fire once more, and, God willing, we'll have that same next winter. I wish you and ——— would make us a visit; it would be a Christian charity to us. We have nothing to offer but a hearty welcome, muddy rides, and a view of the Rebs *trans* Rapidan."

In March, 1864, he was commissioned Major, assuming the command of his regiment. Major Starr was in General Custer's raid in March, 1864. On the 7th of May, while leading a charge, he received an ugly wound at Todd's Tavern, in which a part of his jaw and cheek was shot away, the marks of which he carried through life. He returned to his regiment, 12 July. The day before the explosion of Burnside's mine in front of Petersburg, the 29th, for a diversion north of the James River, Major Starr led a very gallant and successful charge with his regiment at Huntley's Farm, near Malvern

Hill, for which he was personally commended by General Sheridan on the field. 11 August, he was with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, at the Opequan, and on the Millwood Pike, where he was complimented by General Merritt for the "splendid style" in which he led two squadrons of the Lancers into action. He had so far been with the Army of the Potomac in pretty much all its varied fortunes and battles.

In September, 1864, he was put in command of Remount Camp, near Sandy Hook, Md. Here he had charge of a complete cavalry camp, and reduced to order some three thousand men belonging to all the cavalry regiments in the service, so that in less than three weeks he was able to send to the front fifteen hundred mounted men, completely equipped. At the expiration of his term, 14 October, 1864, he was mustered out of service. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel "for highly gallant conduct at the battle of Todd's Tavern, Virginia," and Colonel "for meritorious services in the Shenandoah Valley, and while in command of the Remount Camp." Such is the brief record of his soldier-life, extending over a period of three and a half years, a most eventful interval in his own life as in that of his country, during the whole of which he bore himself with perfect courage and unstained honor.

Within a day or two after his return home to Philadelphia, he was in his old office reading law. Shortly after, he became an assistant to E. M. Paxson, Esq. He brought to his profession, and to the duties of civil life, a mind enlarged and strengthened by the experience through which he had so recently passed. He only acted out his own fine nature when he set for himself the highest standard of professional duty and of useful citizenship. He seemed naturally to gravitate towards the right side. Conscientious in everything, he was not unmindful of new obligations to duty growing out of the general confidence in which he was held. He early became interested in the affairs of his native city, taking, at times, an

active part in politics, as a conservative Republican. He generally acted with his friend, the late Henry Armitt Brown, and the reform wing of the Republican party. In 1872, he was invited by many prominent citizens, nearly two hundred in all, to accept an Independent Reform nomination to the State Senate. In their letter to Colonel Starr, they say:—

“We regard it as the duty of a man like yourself not to refuse the suffrages of your fellow-citizens for a post in which, if elected, you can render public services so important. Your long and distinguished services during the war, and the integrity and capacity which you have always displayed, are an earnest of the benefits to be expected from your service in the Legislature. We should expect you to be guided by convictions of the good of the community at large, rather than by narrow partisan views. . . . Believing, as in the purer days of the Republic, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, we request that you will not refuse us the gratification of presenting you for the suffrages of your fellow-citizens.”

Among the signers to this letter are the names of A. J. Drexel, Charles McIlvaine, Alexander Henry, T. B. Cope, Thomas W. Evans, Joseph Wharton, Wm. W. Wister, C. M. Biddle, J. B. Copperthwaite, W. H. Merrick, E. Spencer Miller, Thomas McKean, Moses Brown, Jr., J. L. Erringer, and many well-known gentlemen.

In reply, Colonel Starr wrote:—

“Being in full sympathy with the spirit of your letter, I should have deemed it my duty to have accepted such a nomination, had not a third candidate entered the field in the interest of reform, and in opposition to those who wrongfully claim to represent the Republican party of our district, and who, by all manner of evil means, have managed to gain such complete control of the machinery of the organization as to make it absolutely necessary for us to drive them from power, in order to preserve our simple rights as citizens.”

Under such circumstances, and because of certain complications in the district, he felt compelled to decline the invitation.

He was, for a brief time, Assistant Attorney-General of the State, at Harrisburg. Shortly after, he was persuaded to

allow the use of his name as an independent candidate for the office of prothonotary, but he was very badly defeated by the ring politicians. His position in this contest was that of a leader of a forlorn hope, and he was influenced only by the strictest sense of duty. He was offered the command of a brigade of Pennsylvania militia, and later of a division, both of which he declined. He was urged to assume the control of the Centennial grounds and Exhibition in 1876, but refused for reasons touching the extent of his authority in selecting subordinate officers.

He was married, June 12, 1869, in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, to Mary Emlen, the eldest daughter of the late George Emlen, Esq., and thereafter made his home in Germantown. Five children have, indeed, made that home one of happiness: James, Jr., born 5 April, 1870; George Emlen, 23 October, 1871; Ellen, 12 May, 1873; Lydia, 18 May, 1876; Theodore Ducoing, 14 January, 1880.

From Germantown, Colonel Starr went each day to his law office in the city, at 623, Walnut Street. His own professional success was fair, though never quite so remunerative as his wants and his generous views demanded. There were, of course, dull days, and in some of them his thoughts went eagerly back to the scenes of the camp and army of which his modesty made him usually so reticent. One day, as troops were passing with fine music at the front, he said to a friend, "Ah, Frank, that's the life, after all!" His amusements were few, but he went occasionally to dinners of his regiment, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, to the Harvard Club, to Washington, and Boston. In his later years he cared little for society of a fashionable sort, and he seldom left his own fire-side after dark. Frequently, on Sundays, he went a long distance to dine with his aged mother, for he never forgot to be a devoted son and brother. He entered heartily into all the sports and interests of his children, especially the two older boys, even learning with them to ride a bicycle. He kept

Christmas with them as one of them,—himself a child. Occasional ill health would cause low spirits, but they were of short duration, and for them he always said a visit to Harvard and his old College friends was the best remedy. Next to his own family, his dearest affection went out to Alma Mater and the men of his Class.

He never fully recovered from the severe strain made upon his constitution by the war. In the spring of 1881, his health began to fail, but the summer vacation partially restored him. Some three months before his death he planned to go with an old College friend, the last of August, to Dixville Notch. On the evening of 22 August, 1881, he had a severe chill, succeeded by fever, and, after much suffering, he died from typhoid-pneumonia at half-past one P.M., 1 September. The sad news was at once sent to distant friends. The local newspapers, and those of New York, Boston, and Washington, printed notices of his life and military services. A guard of honor, a military escort, and a soldier's burial were generously pressed upon the family. All such honors and display were declined, with full appreciation of the spirit in which they were offered. The funeral took place from St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in Germantown, on the morning of 5 September. As the family and pall-bearers accompanying the body arrived at the church, a large number of the old Sixth Cavalry, with Colonel Rush at their head, were drawn up in open ranks upon the path leading to the church door. Through the ranks of these veterans of his they carried the dead soldier to the chancel, the bearers being General Leiper, Colonel Treichel, Colonel Newhall, Captain Frazier, Captain Cadwalader, of his regiment, and Colonel George Meade. Inside the church, beside the regiment, were officers of the Loyal Legion, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, civic officials, prominent citizens, and neighbors. On the coffin rested a wreath of laurel sent by the Loyal Legion. The burial service was read by an old friend and teacher of his, the Rev. Dr. John

Andrews Harris, and by the assistant rector of St. Luke's. His favorite hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," was sung by the choir, and the impressive services closed with the beautiful hymn, "O Paradise." Again they carried him through the ranks, which saluted him for the last time: and the family, pall-bearers, and a few friends, followed him to his resting-place at Laurel Hill.

Letters and telegrams of sympathy and condolence with the family came from friends in all parts of the country.

General Charles Devens, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, wrote:—

"I have always considered him one of the truest and noblest gentlemen I have ever known. His view of life, and the possibilities it offers to us, was very high, and he earnestly strove to live up to it. My regard and respect for him began during the war, and have continued to the time of his decease. His loss is a great blow to all who have ever known him."

General Charles L. Leiper, formerly of his regiment, wrote:

"I was greatly shocked this morning to see a notice in the paper of the death of my dear friend, and I want immediately to let you know how sincerely I sympathize with you. Your husband was one of my most valued friends, and although I have not seen as much of him in late years as I desired, my affection and esteem have not lessened in the least. I can truly say that, in all the years I have known him, his every action has been that of a thorough gentleman, in the highest sense of the word. His career as a soldier was marked by the strictest attention to duty and fine courage. His Government fitly recognized his merits. His whole character is a precious heirloom for his children, and they can never be too proud of having had such a father."

The Hon. James T. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, at once telegraphed as follows:—

"Have just seen notice of Starr's death. Regret exceedingly I cannot reach home in time for Bar meeting. A gallant soldier, a sound lawyer, a true friend, of the highest moral courage, independence, integrity, and honor, his death is a public loss to the Bar, and to his native city."

Judge William S. Peirce, of Philadelphia, wrote : —

“It was with sincere sorrow that I heard of the death of Colonel Starr. I had, as all who knew him had, the warmest personal regard for him, and I sincerely mourn his loss.”

The Rev. W. H. Vibbert, rector of St. Luke’s, Germantown, wrote from Cambridgeshire, England : —

“I have been most deeply shocked and grieved by the news of the death of my good friend, your dear husband. I can well fancy what a loss he is to you, and to your children. . . . I assure you that you have been much in my thoughts, and in my prayers, ever since I received the sad intelligence. As I think of his loving disposition, of his kind heart, of the pleasant memories that live after him, of his service to the great Master, there seems to be much comfort in these thoughts.”

The Rev. John H. Converse wrote from Bristol, R.I. : —

“It is with the utmost surprise and sorrow that I have just heard of the death of your husband, my classmate and College chum. . . . James and I had not seen very much of each other during the last ten or fifteen years, yet I have never ceased to love and respect his genuine and manly Christian character, which has now passed unsullied to the rest and reward promised to such.”

The Rev. Joseph May, of Philadelphia, wrote from Boston, where he was visiting : —

“We are all appalled and stricken dumb by the news from poor James, and can hardly believe it. How deeply I enter into your sympathies, I trust you will feel. I lose in dear James one of my oldest, and truest, and surest friends. He was as sterling as silver, and as true as steel. . . . All our friends here are full of grief for him, and of sympathy for you. May God strengthen your heart and smooth your path.”

John C. Ropes, Esq., of Boston, wrote : —

“I am deeply moved by the sad news of James’s death, and I trust you will not consider it an intrusion into your peculiar sorrow if I write a few lines to send you my most sincere sympathy. James was, as you well know, one of my oldest and most valued friends, of whose attachment and affection I felt absolutely sure, for whose character I had the highest esteem, and whom I loved strongly. In many ways James’s character matured and strengthened with age.”

A lady in Boston, a friend of long standing, wrote : —

“ I was wholly unprepared for the brief paragraph which told me that my dear friend had passed from our sight. Although I saw him so seldom, I never felt at all separated from him. I think the steadfastness of his friendships was a marked characteristic. His was so true and loyal a nature, that, once clasping hands in token of friendship, the affection which prompted the act never grew cool. All his friends feel this trait of his character strongly. As one parted from him, so they met him again, whatever the interval of time between the meetings. I saw most of him in his younger days, and I never met a young man for whom I had a higher respect. I feel that I have lost out of my life that rare blessing, a true friend. His whole heart centred in his home, in you [his wife], and his sweet children, and there he found his great happiness. It is a great blessing to children to have a father so pure in character, so high-toned, with so much aspiration ; such an influence is never lost, and such a man never dies.”

Colonel J. L. Stackpole, of Boston, writing to a classmate, said : —

“ What a loss it is ! We three sat together on the old College benches for four years with constant sympathy, and never a feeling but of the most entire friendship ; and now the line is broken. I always felt that I had in him a friend sure, tried, and real.* The number of such men is few, and the void made by the death of early friends is replaced by nothing in life. One realizes how few friends are made after early days, with the same wholeness of feeling and sympathy.”

The Veteran Association of his old regiment, of which he was president, said : —

“ We desire to record in this manner our appreciation of his noble character as a man, his capacity and bravery as a soldier, and his graces as a Christian gentleman. While we mourn his loss to us, we are sure that he has been promoted to a higher sphere, where he will forever rest from the strife of this life.”

The Trustees of the venerable Germantown Academy, founded in 1760, said : —

“ In the death of our late co-Trustee, Colonel James Starr, we have met with a severe and almost irreparable loss. Colonel Starr had

been an active and efficient member of this Board for more than four years, during which time he earned and retained the merited respect and confidence of all his associate Trustees, who unite in this expression of appreciation of his merits, and of the loss they have met with in his death."

From a highly appreciative article in the "Penn Monthly," we extract the following: —

"He studied law under the direction of the late Peter McCall, who was for many years one of the leaders of the Philadelphia Bar. It is high but well-deserved praise to say that Colonel Starr was a fitting representative of that school of legal and ethical instruction. . . .

"No soldier ever drew sword with more enthusiasm. He had a deep and earnest conviction of the righteousness of the Nation's cause, and he enlisted because, and only because, to him the call to arms was that of honor and duty. In every capacity, whether as aide-de-camp, line officer, or commanding officer of his regiment, he deserved and received the willing obedience and respect of his subordinates, and the approval and commendation of his superior officers.

"Alike as a soldier and a lawyer, he was conspicuous for a high sense of honor, sound judgment, and earnest, faithful, and thorough performance of duty. He put to practical use, in the reorganization of the State Militia, the knowledge and experience he had gained in active service.

"And yet, withal, so modest was he that few people really knew him. No word would ever fall from his lips indicating that he had done anything that merited honor. He even requested that the usual meeting of the Philadelphia Bar, in respect to a lawyer dying in active practice, should, in his case, be omitted."

His Harvard classmates were too widely scattered, on their summer vacations, for any of them to attend the funeral. A meeting of the Class was held in Boston, 20 September, His Excellency Governor Long presiding. After remarks by several classmates, the following letter, from Dr. Ezra Dyer, was read: —

PITTSBURG, PA., September 15th, 1881.

MY DEAR FOLSOM, — Your card, telling me of the class-meeting to take notice of the death of our beloved classmate, is just received, and I want you to tell the men who are fortunate enough to be able to meet

together and exchange sympathy and mourn his loss, that I shall be with them in spirit at the hour of their meeting, and wish that I could be there. I need not say anything of his sterling qualities as a man and a friend: they are too well known by every one of you to be commented on by me. Of course all good incidents of his life — and there were no others — are pleasant to recall, and I want to tell you of one which I shall never forget, and you could never have heard of. I remember so well receiving a telegraphic despatch that poor Jim would arrive at midnight in Philadelphia, at the Baltimore depot, wounded in the face. I was informed that he was coming directly from the field. Of course I was there with a bottle of beef-tea, and stimulants, and bandages. The train was late; I don't know that I ever awaited one more anxiously. I did n't realize it then, but now I know that every moment added to my love for dear old Jim. You will all remember a peculiarly soft and touching look that his eyes had. I shall never forget *his* that night. I have met many a train of loyal and rebel wounded, but such a patient, grateful, resigned, almost heavenly look as he gave me when I found him in the car, I had never seen before, and am grateful to have it in remembrance. He was shot through the face and could not speak, but he *looked*. He did not know how badly he was wounded. — whether fatally or not. He was in his army overcoat, all clotted and stiff with blood, and twenty-four hours from the field; with no dressing and no nourishment, as he could not get any liquid food on the way. Solid food of course he could not take. He showed no sign of discontent at the negligence he had received. I wish you could have seen him drink through a tube that beef-tea. He was *staring*, and yet never afterwards, in the whole course of his convalescence, did he refer to his terrible sufferings on his way home. He was a true, honest, and brave man, always kindly to his friends, and he had no enemies.

Yours truly,

EZRA DYER.

A Committee was then appointed to retire and prepare a minute, to be entered upon the records of the Class, and they reported as follows: —

“The Harvard Class of 1857 have received with surprise and pain the very sad intelligence of the death of Colonel James Starr. We have met at this time to record our deep sense of personal loss; our appreciation of his high character: his brave, pure, and honorable life;

his distinguished military service; his intelligent interest in public affairs; his early and constant love of nature, of music, of good books, and the friendships of youth; his unfailing devotion to his Alma Mater; and his conscientious fidelity to the duties of life."

It was voted, that the same Committee convey the preceding minute to the widow and children of the late Colonel Starr, together with the respectful and sincere sympathy of his classmates.

No knight of old ever had a braver heart or quicker conscience. All who knew him trusted him, and those who loved him did so without question or doubt. Singularly gentle in his nature, there was no trait of unmanliness in him. Cool and brave in battle, there was no taint of coarseness about him. His moral and physical courage were perfect. With no unusual natural abilities, steady application and a fine ideal of living early made him a man of influence. He never forgot the dreams of his youth, and these kept him fresh and genuine to the last. At heart he was always a boy. He loved all good things which give flavor and sentiment to life. Underlying his character was a deep religious feeling. Through all doubts which came to him in later years, child of Quaker and Catholic as he was, he kept to the faith of the Episcopal Church, in which he was reared, and with which he united himself as a communicant. He cared little for theological speculations or controversy. He stood by what he had written long years before: "A man's true happiness consists in placing before himself certain noble ends, and working earnestly, constantly, and unswervingly to accomplish those ends."

As we take leave of him, the words of the Commemoration orator come back to us: —

"OH, THEN, YE NOBLE AND BEAUTIFUL ONES! WE WILL NOT CALL YOU BACK FROM YOUR GLORY, YET WE WILL NOT BID YOU FAREWELL. WE INVOKE YOUR CONTINUAL PRESENCE. COME AND ABIDE IN THESE SCENES OF YOUR EARTHLY LOVE! COME VERY NEAR TO THE HEART OF OUR INGENUOUS YOUTH! OTHERS

SHALL GIVE THEM KNOWLEDGE; DO YE BEND OVER THEM IN YOUR GLISTENING ROBES, AND BE TO THEM, IN YOUR EXAMPLES AND YOUR MEMORIES, A SHINING PRESENCE AND GUIDING LIGHT. HALLOW THEIR LEARNING, CONSECRATE THEIR GENIUS, BRACE THEM TO MANLINESS, ENNOBLE THEIR AIMS, INSPIRE THEM FOR DUTY AND FIDELITY AND SELF-SACRIFICE, THE MARTYR'S DEVOTION AND THE HERO'S VALOR! MAKE THEM DEAR LOVERS OF TRUTH AND VIRTUE, OF THEIR COUNTRY AND THEIR RACE, OF GOD AND THE RIGHT; MOULD THEM INTO YOUR OWN SPIRITUAL LIKENESS; MAKE THEM YOUR VERY BROTHERS IN THE FAMILY OF GOD!"

HENRY JAMES STEVENS.



HENRY JAMES STEVENS, son of James and Lydia [Gardner] Stevens, was born at Andover, Mass., 2 February, 1837.

For the first six months after graduating, he studied law at his home, in Andover, and, the next six months, in Lawrence, Mass. He entered the Law School at Cambridge in September, 1858, and remained there one year, teaching school during a part of the winter in Woburn, Mass. In July, 1859, Stevens entered the office of William Brigham (1829), in Boston. He again taught school in Woburn during the winter of 1859-60, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in September, 1860, and opened an office in Boston. He continues in the practice of law, his present office being at 19, Congress Street, Boston. He lives in Boston in the winter, and at North Andover and Manchester, Mass., in the summer.

He married Helen M., daughter of Edward and Mary Granger, of Pittsford, Vt., 23 September, 1863. He has the following children: Gertrude Mead, born 4 July, 1864; Mary Sweetser, born 13 May, 1867; Georgia Lydia, born 8 May, 1870; and Helen Granger and Isabella Abbot, born 5 April, 1876.

LIVINGSTON STONE.



LIVINGSTON STONE, son of Peter Robert Livingston and Lavinia [Winship] Stone, was born at Cambridge, Mass., 21 October, 1836.

In the fall of 1857, he began the study of divinity at the Meadville Theological School in Pennsylvania, and remained there through the entire course of three years, graduating in the class of 1860, and being the only member of the Class to enter immediately on a preparation for the ministry. In December, he took up a short engagement at Billerica, Mass.; then at Detroit, Mich., and at Philadelphia. After returning to Massachusetts, he supplied the pulpit at Billerica for a year, and, having declined a call from the parish in that place, again entered the field as a candidate: in June, 1863, he was invited to preach at Charlestown, N.H., where he soon after received a call to settle. The call having been accepted, he was ordained 1 June, 1864, at first as colleague to the Rev. Jaazaniah Crosby, D.D. (1804); on the death of his colleague, he became sole pastor of the Unitarian church in that place. He resigned this pastorate in June, 1868. In the summer of 1858, Stone made a complete tour of the upper Lakes, and spent considerable time among the Chippewa Indians at Le Grand Portage, extending his wanderings a considerable distance beyond the usually travelled routes. In May, 1866, he published for private distribution a memoir of his late colleague, Dr. Crosby.

While still engaged in the work of the ministry, Stone made some experiments in hatching trout, and, in 1866, established the Cold Spring Trout Ponds at Charlestown, N.H., which was the first fish-hatching station in the United States, except Seth Green's, in New York. Since 1868, he has given his whole time to fish culture. In 1868, he went to New Brunswick and built on the Miramichi River a salmon-hatching establishment, which was then the largest place of its kind in the world, and the first on this continent. He also conducted investigations relating to fish culture, for the State of Massachusetts, at Lake Champlain, and succeeded in hatching the first yellow perch and glass-eyed pike which had, at that time, been brought to life by artificial means. He also carried on some interesting experiments in crossing fish of different varieties. In July, 1872, he was appointed the Deputy of the United-States Fish Commission for the Pacific Coast, and has since had entire charge of all the fish-culture work which the United States has done in that region.

In 1873, he fitted up a car for carrying live fish across the continent, taking eleven different varieties of living fish, then new to the Pacific Coast. He left Charlestown, N.H., for California, with the car, in June of that year. The railroad bridge over the Elkhorn River on the Union Pacific Railroad broke through as the train was passing over, and precipitated custodians and fish into the river. Stone, with his assistants, escaped from the water, though with some difficulty, but the aquarium car was a total wreck, and the fish a total loss, except to the Elkhorn River. He soon returned to the East, and, taking thirty-five thousand young shad, carried them safely through to the Sacramento River, passing the scene of the accident within three weeks of the time it occurred. An interesting account of the accident is given in the Boston "Daily Advertiser" of 14 June, 1873, and of the second trip in the Sacramento "Weekly Union" of 20 June, 1874. In 1878, he crossed the continent again with living fish, on this trip introducing lobsters and

striped bass for the first time into the Pacific Ocean; and, in 1880, made a similar journey with live shad, all of these overland trips having been very successful, except the first.

In 1872, he established a United-States station for collecting salmon eggs on the McCloud River, Shasta County, California, and carried it on, on a very large scale, for the ten subsequent years with very gratifying success. During the ten years mentioned, he hatched and returned to the tributaries of the Sacramento River¹ ten million living salmon, and sent off from the station sixty million salmon eggs. Most of these eggs went to the Northern Atlantic States, though several million were sent to England, France, Germany, Russia, Australia, and New Zealand.

In 1877, he built a very large salmon-breeding establishment on the Columbia River for a private company in Oregon and Washington Territory, which he carried on for a year.

In 1872, Stone became editor of the Fish Culturists' Department of the New-York "Citizen and Round Table," then the leading organ of fish culturists in this country, which he conducted till he went to California for the United-States Fish Commission.

In 1873, he published, through James R. Osgood & Co., the first edition of "Domesticated Trout, how to Breed and Grow Them," which was followed the same year by a second edition, and by a third enlarged edition in 1877. He has written a large number of articles on fish culture for the "Forest and Stream" of New York City, and two articles on the same subject which were published in the "Overland Monthly" of San Francisco. He has also read several papers before the American Fish Culturists' Association, which were published in the proceedings of that society. He contributed the account of the California salmon published in the "Game Fish of North

¹ One of the results of these deposits of live salmon in the tributaries of the Sacramento has been that the annual catch of salmon in the river has increased from five million pounds in 1875 to fifteen million pounds in 1881.

America," and, by request, several articles to the published reports of the various State Fish Commissions. His annual report of "Operations on the Pacific Coast" is also published in each of the yearly reports of the United-States Fish Commission for the ten years from 1872 to 1881, inclusive. He has delivered several lectures on Fish Culture; among others, one at the University of California at Oakland, Cal., and another before the Agassiz Institute at Sacramento. In 1881, he was invited to deliver the annual address before the New-Hampshire State Fish and Game League.

In 1870, he was elected Secretary of the American Fish Culturists' Association, which position he held till his resignation in 1872, when he was commissioned to go to the Pacific Coast. He is still a member of the Association.

In 1869, he received a silver medal and diploma for Fish-Breeding Apparatus at the Eleventh Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association held in Boston. In 1868, he was awarded a silver medal at the New-England Fair held at New London, Conn., for an exhibit of living fish; and, in 1872, was awarded a bronze medal and another silver medal at Albany for a similar exhibit. In 1875, the Société d'Acclimatation, of Paris, sent him a complimentary bronze medal for successful efforts in the culture of salmon; and, in 1881, he received at the International Fisheries Exhibition held at Berlin, Germany, under the patronage of the Crown Prince, a large gold medal and diploma for inventions in fish-hatching apparatus, and also an honorable mention and diploma for a collection and paintings of fish.

He was elected a corresponding member of the Deutsche Fischerei-Verein, in Berlin, in April, 1878; and, in 1882, was made one of the Judges at the International Fishery Exhibition held at Edinburgh, Scotland.

He received his degree of A.M. in 1872.

He married Rebecca Saulsbury, daughter of Hon. Edmund L. Cushing, of Charlestown, N.H., then Chief Justice of the

Superior Court of New Hampshire, 8 April, 1875. Her mother was Laura Hubbell Lovell. He has one child, Edmund Cushing, born 8 March, 1882.

His address in the summer is Baird, Shasta Co., Cal., and during the rest of the year, Charlestown, N.H.

JAMES JACKSON STORROW.

JAMES JACKSON STORROW was born in Boston, 29 July, 1837. He is the son of Charles Storer (1829) and Lydia Cabot [Jackson] Storrow.

Soon after graduating, he began to study law in the office of Elias Merwin, Esq., of Boston. In March, 1858, he entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained for one year. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1860.

In August, 1861, he married Annie M. Perry, of Andover, Mass. She died 9 March, 1865, leaving three children: Elizabeth Randolph, born 15 August, 1862; James Jackson, born 21 January, 1864 (a member of the class of 1885, in Harvard College); Samuel, born 19 February, 1865. 12 September, 1873, he married Anne A. Dexter, of Brookline, Mass.

He is now living at 417, Beacon Street, and is engaged in the practice of law at 40, State Street, Boston. During the last ten years a large part of his time has been devoted to cases connected with patents and the use of patented machinery. He passed parts of two winters in Washington, engaged in defending the Patent Laws before Congress. His arguments were printed by Government.

CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT.

CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT was born at Hopkinton, Mass., 22 December, 1836. He was the son of Samuel Baker and Martha [Pickman] Walcott.

He left Cambridge in May, 1857, and spent the summer and early fall in Northern and Western Minnesota, living for several weeks with the Sioux and Winnebago Indians. In the latter part of October, he descended the Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans, stopping for a few days at the most interesting points on the way. From New Orleans he returned home by sea, after spending a short time on the island of Cuba.

After his return to the North, Walcott devoted himself to the study of law, spending three years in the Dane Law School and in the office of Chandler & Shattuck in Boston. He was admitted to the bar, 21 June, 1861. While in the Law School he was a successful competitor for the first prize on the subject of "The estate of the mortgagor and that of the mortgagee in mortgaged real property."

Walcott was mustered into the United-States service as captain in the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, 21 August, 1861, and served in this regiment in Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky, participating in general engagements at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Camden, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburgh, and in several skirmishes. He resigned his commission, 25 April, 1863. He married Anna Morrill, daughter of Morrill Wyman, M.D. (1833), of Cambridge, 7 October, 1863. In May, 1864,

he re-entered the service as captain of the Twelfth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and in this capacity was in command of the fort near Provincetown, Mass., for a period of three months. 22 September, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. This regiment was recruited as a one-year regiment. The first battalion, of five companies, under his command, left the State for the Army of the Potomac, 7 October, and others followed as soon as they reached the maximum number. Walcott was mustered as colonel, 28 February, 1865, to date from 9 November, 1864. The regiment was especially distinguished in the fighting before Petersburg on the 2d of April. The Report of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts for 1865 thus describes their gallantry on that occasion: "On the 2d of April, when the rebel line was everywhere broken, the brigade to which the Sixty-first was attached operated with the Ninth Corps, and the regiment conducted itself with distinguished bravery in the action. The Ninth Corps, by a most gallant *coup de main*, carried and occupied the enemy's works in front of Fort Sedgwick (Fort Hell), early in the morning of the 2d. As soon as the first panic was over, the enemy, with even more than his usual obstinacy, attempted to retake the lost position, and at last succeeded in recapturing Fort Malone and the adjoining breast-works. At this critical moment (about two P.M.), the Sixty-first Regiment, which had been lying in reserve, was ordered to charge the enemy. In a few minutes, though with the loss of thirty-five brave men, the regiment recaptured the breast-works and carried the parapet of Fort Malone, driving the rebels behind the first traverse of the work." For his distinguished gallantry on this occasion, and also for meritorious services in the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army, Walcott received a brevet of brigadier-general, to date 9 April, the day of the surrender. He was mustered out of the service, 4 June, and returned to the practice of the law in Boston, at 30, Court Street. His

present address is 39, Court Street, and his residence at Cambridge. He has been a member of the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen at Cambridge, and served as a Representative to the General Court in 1871 and 1872. He is a member of several military societies. He is the author of the "History of the Twenty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in the War for the Preservation of the Union, with Statistics of the War and of Rebel Prisons," Boston, 1882. He has had three children, two of whom are now living: Anstace, born 9 February, 1867, and Charles, born 30 August, 1870.

* HENRY COIT WELLES.

HENRY COIT WELLES, son of Alfred and Maria [Richards] Welles, was born in Boston, 29 November, 1836.

After graduation, he remained at Cambridge, studying the theory of the law at the Dane Law School for two years; he was admitted to practice at the Suffolk Bar, in February, 1859, and took the degree of LL.B., July, 1859. He then studied practice for about a year in the office of Messrs. Brooks & Ball, in Boston. 5 June, 1860, he began practice on his own account at No. 5, Court Street, and removed to Barrister's Hall after a short time. In the early part of the fall of 1861, he began recruiting a company for service in the war; and, on the 18th of October, he was mustered into service at Camp Chase, Lowell, with the rank of captain, in what was afterwards known as the Eastern Bay-State Regiment, and, still later, organized by Governor Andrew as the Thirtieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers. With his regiment, he went to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Ship Island. After remaining there about two months, the regiment followed in Farragut's wake up the Mississippi, was present at the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and, but for an accident, would have been the first to land at New Orleans after its capture. They were here quartered at Odd Fellows' Hall, and were occupied for about a month in provost duties.

While stationed at New Orleans, Welles went, in charge of his company and one from a Vermont regiment, with Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Kinsman, of General Butler's staff, to seize the steamer "Gray Cloud," of the so-called "Sound Line," concealed in a small river running into Lake Pontchartrain. They arrived at the river, and took possession of the steamer in a summary manner, but only to find the engine in a disabled condition, with loss of packing and other essentials about the boiler. However, Yankee ingenuity and enterprise were not to be thus overcome. Welles selected mechanics from his company, and set them to work; and, in five hours from its capture, the "Gray Cloud" had her steam up. The steamer was afterwards converted into the iron-clad army gunboat "Kinsman."

From New Orleans Welles went to Baton Rouge, where he had for his private quarters the office of the Secretary of the State of Louisiana. Here the regiment joined General Williams, and with him ascended the Mississippi, burning Grand Gulf on the way. The regiment landed opposite Vicksburg, and began the construction of what was called "Williams's Cut-off"; the Confederates called it "Butler's Folly." Here Welles had charge of the soldiers and negroes detailed to dig the canal, and, as he expresses it, "spent the national holiday, July 4, 1862, in driving niggers!" When the river fell, the canal was abandoned, and the regiment returned to Baton Rouge in time to take part in the battle at that place, 5 August. Hearing the guns of the approaching engagement, Welles left his bed in the hospital, where he had been for some time quite ill, took command of his company, and engaged in the action of that day. For his conduct in this action, he was honorably mentioned in general orders. About this time, he had the first attack of intermittent fever, on account of which he was finally discharged. About the middle of February, 1863, he received leave of absence, and returned home. In the summer, he was on duty at Long Island, Boston Harbor, as post-adjutant, and finally reported at the General Hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he was

honorably discharged, for disability incurred in the service, 20 October, 1863, after two years' service. The state of his health prevented his engaging in any business till 14 February, 1866, when he resumed the practice of law in Barrister's Hall, in Boston.

In April, 1867, Welles removed to Ellenburgh, Clinton County, N.Y., and practised law at that place and at Plattsburgh, N.Y. He returned to Boston in August, 1868, and died at that place, 16 January, 1869. He is buried at Mount Auburn.

SAMUEL WELLS.



SAMUEL WELLS, son of Samuel and Louisa Ann [Appleton] Wells, was born at Hallowell, Me., 9 September, 1836.

Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the study of the law in his father's office, in Boston, and on 18 December, 1858, was admitted to the bar. He soon after entered on the practice of his profession in partnership with his father. 11 June, 1863, he married Catharine Boott, daughter of Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D. (1820), of Boston, Mass. He has three children: Stiles Gannett, born 7 December, 1864; Samuel, born 17 January, 1869; Louisa Appleton, born 23 December, 1872.

In 1871, he formed a law partnership with Edward Bangs, under the name of Bangs & Wells, which relation continues to this day. He is counsel and director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, director of the Boston Storage Warehouse Company, president and director of the Campbellello Company, and was, for some years, a director of the Vermont & Canada Railroad. For several years he was secretary of the Boston Provident Association and treasurer of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, of which institution he is now one of the trustees. He is a member of the Council of the Boston Society of Natural History, of the Executive Committee of the Boston Civil-Service Reform Association, president of the Boston Charitable Orthopedic Association,

and treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts; is a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Appalachian, and Unitarian Clubs and the Bostonian Society.

Since 1870, he has devoted some of his spare hours to the use of the microscope, giving special attention to the Diatomaceæ, of which he has made a large collection, and to the application of photography to the microscope.

His office is at 31, Pemberton Square, and his house at 155, Boylston Street, Boston.

*ALLEN WHITMAN.

ALLEN WHITMAN, son of Freedom and Sarah Bass [Allen] Whitman, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., 21 August, 1837.

For the year succeeding graduation, he remained at home, in East Bridgewater, spending the time in reading, and, during two months, in teaching a district school. In September, 1858, he went to Blackstone, Mass., to take charge of a grammar school, and remained there till December, 1858, when he was engaged as an assistant in a private school at Newbern, N.C. He returned home, on account of ill health, in July, 1859, and remained at home till September, 1860. He then went to Ashby, Mass., to take charge of an academy. He taught there for two terms. In December, 1861, he accepted a position as tutor in a family in Yonkers, N.Y. While at this place, in July, 1863, he left the State as a private in the Seventh New-York Volunteer Militia, ordered for temporary duty into Pennsylvania; but, after a few days, he was taken ill, and was forced to return. He remained at Yonkers till October, 1864, when he went to Janesville, Wis., to teach in a private school. In April, 1865, he was appointed principal of the academy in Pomeroy, O. He remained at this place till July, 1867. He accepted a position in a bank at Lake City, Minn., where he continued for six months. He then went to Chicago and was clerk in a law publishing house. In September, 1868, he was elected Superintendent of Schools in Pomeroy, O. In July, 1869, he resigned his position and was

elected secretary of a salt company in Pomeroy. He remained in this position a few months, when the company failed. He then taught in the high school at Middleport, O., for six months. In 1870, he was appointed classical teacher in the high school at Cleveland, O., where he remained until December, 1871, when ill health obliged him to resign his position. Whitman then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he passed the remainder of his life. The climate of Minnesota was very beneficial to him, and he became well enough to accept various positions at St. Paul. The last ten years of his life were very wearisome, as he was a confirmed invalid, but still did the work of a robust man. His patience and cheerful disposition during this trial were a great comfort to all his friends.

He was married in Pomeroy, O., 29 December, 1868, to Frances T., daughter of Dr. G. S. and Adeline Guthrie, of Mt. Union, O. He had three children: Frank Emerson, born 27 December, 1869; Mary Allen, born 4 January, 1872, died June, 1872; George McKean Folsom, born 2 June, 1878, died April, 1880.

In 1870, Whitman was appointed State Entomologist, and wrote several reports, which were published, and important papers on the grasshopper plague of the Western States.

He continued his work until three months before his death. He spoke in terms of affection of his Alma Mater and "all of the fellows" during the last weeks of his life, and passed away at his home, 7 November, 1881.

GEORGE LUTHER WHITMAN.

GEORGE LUTHER WHITMAN was born in Boston, Mass., 22 August, 1834. His parents were Ephraim Parks and Sophronia Ann [Jones] Whitman.

Soon after graduating, he went to Chicago, and engaged in business. In April, 1859, he returned to Cambridge, and was in the Law School until March, 1861. Shortly afterward, he was admitted to the firm of Wright & Whitman, in Boston, commission-merchants for domestic goods. He withdrew from the firm, 13 May, 1863. In October, 1864, he was engaged in the tobacco commission business in New-York City, under the firm name of J. H. Hollis & Co., Boston, and Harris & Whitman, New York. He retired in the latter part of 1865. In December, 1865, he formed the firm of Whitman & Lovejoy, and continued the importation of druggists' sundries until July, 1868. In January, 1868, the firm of Button, Whitman, & Phelps was formed for the purpose of carrying on a cotton and woollen goods commission business, in which business he is still engaged. Mr. Button retired 1 April, 1870, and the firm then became Whitman & Phelps.

In the summer of 1866, he visited England, France, and Switzerland.

He married, 31 March, 1868, Charlotte Helen, daughter of William H. and Martha Helen Chandler, of Thompson, Conn. He has two children: Mabel, born 28 February, 1869, and Maud, born 18 February, 1870. His place of business is 40, and 42, Leonard Street, New-York City, and his residence 108, East 16th Street.

*GEORGE WHITTEMORE.

GEORGE WHITTEMORE, son of George and Anna [Mansfield] Whittemore, was born in Boston, 19 December, 1836.

On leaving College, he was engaged as an assistant in the private classical school of Mr. E. S. Dixwell (1827), of Boston. While occupying this position, and afterwards, he studied law in the office of Messrs. Clarke & Shaw. He passed the usual examination, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar the very day he left Boston as a soldier.

In the summer of 1860, for the purpose of recruiting his health, he started with a small party on an excursion for travel and exploration, which was to have been continued for several months in the Southwest. Circumstances obliged him to give up the expedition when only partially performed, and he returned home.

On the breaking-out of the war, Whittemore joined a drill-club; but it was not till after the first disastrous battle of Bull Run, that he fully determined to enter the army. With him, to resolve was to act; and he enlisted in the First Company of Massachusetts Sharpshooters as a private in August, 1861. He did this against the remonstrances of his friends, who felt that he was equal to, and ought to seek, a higher position. He himself was not wholly satisfied with the step he had taken, when he came to meet the disagreeable associations to which it subjected him, without correspondingly increasing his efficiency in the field. The

considerations, however, which decided his course, were both characteristic and honorable, inasmuch as they prompted him to take the place in which he could be most useful. He was an expert with the rifle, and capable of enduring great fatigue: at the same time, he felt doubtful of his military ability as an officer, and averse to the restraints and routine of an infantry regiment. For these reasons, believing that the contest would be short, he preferred the independence and the opportunities for individual enterprise he hoped to find in the service, as one of an unattached command. Whittemore entered the service of his country as a true patriot: quiet and peaceful in his disposition, warmly devoted to intellectual and literary pursuits, and happily and tenderly cherished in the hearts of his family and friends, it was indeed a trial for him to give up the scenes of home for those of the camp and the field. But the voice of duty was to him the voice of God, and he cheerfully, and without hesitation, offered his services and his life for his country.

The company to which he was attached left Massachusetts for the seat of war early in September. It was not attached to any regiment for several months after leaving Boston, but remained with General Lander's command on the upper Potomac, until the death of that officer. Afterwards it was attached to the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and remained with it during the remainder of its term of service.

Whittemore was engaged in the skirmish at Edwards's Ferry, on the Potomac, and afterwards in all of the actions in which his company took part, until the battle of Antietam. He soon rose to the position of sergeant, which rank he held at the time of his death.

During the siege of Yorktown, the company was found especially useful. They were armed with heavy telescopic rifles, weighing from fifteen to fifty pounds each, and required large means of transportation. The exigencies of the service made this impossible: and the carrying of such heavy arms were

down the company so much, that they were ordered to take Sharpe's rifles, and act as skirmishers.

A few days before the battle of Antietam, while asleep with some of his comrades in a barn, Whittemore's rifle was stolen from his side. At the commencement of that engagement, on the 17th day of September, 1862, he was unarmed, and at liberty to be a non-combatant. He was urged, if not actually ordered, to remain in the rear. This he would not do. He went coolly toward the front, looking for a weapon. An officer saw him take a weapon from a fallen soldier, and calmly load and fire, until he was hit, and instantly killed. This occurred in or near the woods adjoining the cornfield where Sedgwick's Division met with its heavy losses, and quite near the little Tinker church on the road out from Sharpsburg. His body was buried by his comrades on the field. It was soon removed, and buried at Mount Auburn, where he now peacefully rests, on the slope of that mound so dear to him and all Cambridge men, — Harvard Hill.

*JOSIAH NEWELL WILLARD.

JOSIAH NEWELL WILLARD, son of Dr. Henry and Rebecca A. [Grozier] Willard, was born in Provincetown, Mass., 16 November, 1835.

Soon after graduating, he entered the Tremont (afterwards the Harvard) Medical School. In May, 1859, he became one of the house physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and spent a year at that place. He graduated in medicine in July, 1860. 22 August, 1861, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. His health was injured while in the service; and 4 July, 1862, he arrived at home, sick. He rejoined his regiment, 15 August. He was engaged in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and Pope's campaign in Virginia. At Antietam his horse was shot under him. In 1863, he was with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, engaged in many battles and skirmishes, and under fire much of the time. He was commissioned surgeon of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 10 November, 1862, and in that capacity served until 13 October, 1864, when he was discharged for disability contracted in the service.

He remained in Boston for a short time, and started for California in search of health, 23 January, 1865. He spent about a year in travels through California and Nevada, and 24 August, 1865, he had a hemorrhage from the lungs. 30 March, 1866, he engaged himself as surgeon of a line of American steamers, running between San Francisco, Cal., and

Mazatlan, in Mexico, and certain ports on the Gulf of California, and temporarily under contract with the Imperial Government in Mexico. In this service, he passed through exciting scenes of the Mexican rebellion; and, on 29 April, 1866, the steamer on which he was acting was seized by the Liberals at Cape St. Lucas, and her passengers, officers, and crew were made prisoners. After several days' detention, the steamer was allowed to proceed on her course. He left the ship in October, 1869, and started for St. Paul in hope of finding relief at that place. 20 March, 1870, he started for Boston, but was unable to proceed farther than Philadelphia, where, after a few weeks, he died, 1 May, 1870. He was buried at Fall River, Mass.

HORATIO WOOD.

HORATIO WOOD, son of Horatio (1827) and Abby [Abbot] Wood, was born at Walpole, N.H., 23 October, 1835. His mother was the daughter of Rev. Jacob Abbot (1792).

In September, 1857, he went, partly for health and partly for occupation, to teach in the family of J. G. Taliaferro, at Hagley, on the Rappahannock, in King George County, Va., fourteen miles below Fredericksburg. In July, 1858, he came home, where he remained until the following spring, when he went to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Failing in his intention of engaging in business, he returned home in July, and employed the next five months in recruiting his health. In September, 1860, he engaged as tutor in Yonkers, N.Y. The next spring, he received a proposal to engage in a school for girls in Cincinnati, O. He went to that city in September, and was engaged in teaching in the school until July, 1875, when it was given up. In September, 1862, a considerable body of rebels approached Cincinnati on the Kentucky side of the river: whereupon our classmate left his peaceful pursuits, and, in company with other citizens, was occupied for several days in throwing up intrenchments to receive the enemy. No attack, however, was made, and the citizens returned to their homes.

He was for ten years a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, for three or four years treasurer of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and recording secretary of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

Since leaving Cincinnati, he has lived at Lowell, Mass.

TEMPORARY MEMBERS.



*SAMUEL JOHN BELL.

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SAMUEL JOHN BELL, son of Dr. Luther V (A.B., Bowdoin, 1823 ; M.D., Dart. 1826), Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville, Mass., and Frances [Pinkerton] Bell, died at Somerville, Mass., on the 10th of November, 1853. A Class-meeting was held in the Institute-room on the following day, at which suitable resolutions were passed. They may be found in the Class Book. The Class attended Bell's funeral at Mount Auburn.

*JAMES GERRITT BRADT.

JAMES GERRITT BRADT, son of Gerritt James and Selina Ann [Bayley] Bradt, was born at Lowell, Mass., 27 September, 1837.

He left College, 19 September, 1855, on account of hemorrhage from the lungs, and commenced the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures at the Harvard Medical School, and, in the spring of 1858, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In 1859-60, he was Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Worcester.

He married, in June, 1865, Julia Burnham, of Lowell, the daughter of his instructor, Dr. Walter Burnham.

His wife, writing in 1878, says that he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Mass. V.M., 10 September, 1861, and as the surgeon (A. P. Hooker, 1851) was obliged to be absent, nearly the whole care of the examination of the regiment devolved on him. In November of the same year, he went to Ship Island with the regiment, and was at New Orleans at its capture. 14 July, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon of the regiment. He was with Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign, and after the battle of Cedar Mountain came near being captured by Mosby's Guerillas, losing his baggage, papers, &c. Much of the time while in the army he acted as Division Surgeon. He was in action at La Fouché Crossing, La., at the second battle of Winchester, Va., at Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and Middletown. He left the service, in November, 1862. In 1865, he commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Walter Burnham of Lowell, and remained with him until his death, by consumption, 22 January, 1868.

JOHN EDWARD BUBIER.



JOHN EDWARD BUBIER, son of John and Eliza [Candler] Bubier, was born in Marblehead, Mass., 1 March, 1835. On his father's side he is descended from Christopher Bubier, his great-great-grandfather, a French Protestant who settled in Marblehead. His grandfather on his mother's side, a captain in the merchant service, came from Suffolk County in England, and also made Marblehead his residence.

Bubier left College, 30 August, 1854, and became a book-keeper in Boston. For some time, he was a book-keeper in the store of S. S. Pierce, and afterwards in a counting-room on Portland Street. He has, since that time, been in the life insurance business, in the firm of Bubier Brothers, and in the book and stationery line, firm of Locke & Bubier. He is now engaged with the firm of Bubier & Co., as the Boston Ornamental Iron Works, at 23, Exchange Street, Boston.

He married Harriet, daughter of Levi and Ruth [Skinner] Severance, of Boston, 7 June, 1864, and now lives at 32 Walnut Street, Chelsea, Mass.

ÉMILE LÉON CARRIÈRE.

ÉMILE LÉON CARRIÈRE, son of Antoine and Emma [de Crusel] Carrière, was born in New Orleans, La., 27 November, 1837.

He left College, 1 March, 1854. Since that date he has been in business in New Orleans, except during the last three years of the war, which time he passed in Paris. He was in the Orleans Guard in the Confederate service for three months in 1862.

15 October, 1866, he married Eugenie Marie Gerard, of New Orleans, and has had seven children. He has travelled for three or four years, and is now president of the Citizens' Bank, New Orleans, and one of the firm of A. Carrière & Son. He is a member of the Boston Club of New Orleans.

SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT CURRIER.



SERENO EDWARDS DWIGHT CURRIER was born at Methuen, Mass., 3 February, 1834. He was the son of Nathan and Eunice [Cross] Currier.

He entered our Class at the beginning of the Sophomore year, and left it on account of sickness, June, 1855. For nearly two years he was suffering from the effects of his disease, and did not recover sufficient strength to engage continuously in any pursuit, although he endeavored to keep up with the studies pursued by the Class. After his recovery he began the study of law. In 1859, he was engaged in teaching at Dedham and Hingham, continuing his professional studies at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1860.

Currier married Maria Louisa Josephine, daughter of the late Colonel Elbridge G. and Abigail H. [Whitney] Perry, of Roxbury, 29 December, 1864.

He has had two children: Annie Josephine, born 9 January, 1868, died 23 August, 1868; Gertrude Frances, born 11 February, 1874, died 5 November, 1879.

In February, 1861, he resigned the position he had held as principal of the West Grammar School in Hingham, and entered upon the practice of law in Roxbury, Mass.; in 1864, he changed his place of business to Boston, and has continued in this employment to this time, with occasional interruptions by illness. He lives at No. 2, Cedar Street, Roxbury.

He has been a member of the Appalachian Club of Boston from its organization in 1876.

*LEONARD DONHAM.

LEONARD DONHAM was born in Hebron, Me., 19 June, 1840. He was the son of Leonard and Olive [Tabbs] Donham.

He left College, on account of illness, in March, 1856, and died 25 February following, at the age of sixteen years and five months. Dr. Huntington, in his discourse delivered in the College Chapel, thus speaks of him: "Up to the time of his serious illness, nearly a year ago, he had been a hard student, — quiet, shy, irreproachable in his manners, giving no offence, amiable in his disposition. Entering College in an uncommonly juvenile state of the mind, with few advantages, his duties, doubtless, burdened his body; but, conscious of the sacrifices made for him, and stimulated by his own aspirations, he was constantly gaining in scholarship, and had the uniform respect, I believe, of his teachers and associates. The fatal and painful disorder, which had been slowly developing itself in his system for some months before, effectually suspended his exercises with the Class at the beginning of the last summer; though for a long time after, and even shortly before his death, in the intervals when his sufferings relented, I used to notice his text-books by his side. . . . He said, that, if his fellow-students could gather round his bed, he should have many things to say to them, though he would not venture to be their instructor. Only this he *must* say, — and I cannot convey to you the earnestness and solemnity with which, lying alone on the margin of the unseen land, he slowly pronounced

the words, — ‘Not to live for the pleasures and honors that belong wholly to this world : that is the great thing, — that is the great thing.’ ” 26 February, the Class held a meeting, and passed a series of resolutions, which are to be found in the Class Book. The Class, in a body, attended his funeral.

WILLIAM NEWHALL EAYRS.



WILLIAM NEWHALL EAYRS was examined for admission to the Class in June, 1853, and returned to Cambridge in September. He remained but a day or two, and then decided not to continue with us. His name appears in the catalogue of the first term Freshman. He entered Tufts College and took his A.B. there in 1857. For about twenty years he kept a private school for boys in Boston. In 1881, he was engaged in the high school in Newport, R.I., where he now remains.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS GODDARD.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS GODDARD, son of George Sumner and Sarah [Pond] Goddard, was born in Boston, Mass., 4 March, 1832.

He left College in July, 1855. In September following, he took a trip to the West on business as far as Davenport, Ia. He was employed in a hardware store in this place from 1 October, 1855, to 1 January, 1856; then returned to Jamaica Plain, Mass., and was for some months engaged in book-keeping for Fogg, Houghton, & Co., in Pearl Street, Boston. In June, 1856, he commenced the manufacture of boots at Ashland, Mass., under the firm name of Leland & Goddard, which firm was dissolved in 1857. From 1857 to 1859, he was book-keeper at Ashland, Mass. In April, 1860, he removed to Natick, Mass., and there lived till February, 1865. In September, 1864, he received a license to preach from the Baptist Church, Natick, Mass., and occupied that pulpit for some months. While thus engaged, he received a call, in January, 1865, to settle as pastor over the Baptist Church at Stamford, Vt. He was ordained to the ministry in this place, 28 June, 1865. 1 October, 1868, he was called to the Baptist Church at Huntington, Mass. This pastorate terminated in five years, 1 October, 1873, when, for a period of seven months, he lived at Newton, Mass., engaging as pulpit supply in various places. He was then invited to Palmer, Mass., labored here from April, 1874, to May, 1877, and resigned to become the pastor at Northboro', Mass. He resigned at this place in October,

1878. on account of failing health, and, since that time, has been able to do service occasionally on the Sabbath in his present place of residence, Westboro', Mass., and elsewhere, but not to assume the oversight of any church.

He was married, 3 December, 1856, to Helen Maria, daughter of George and Sarah F. Leonard of West Roxbury, Mass.

He has six children : Sarah Louise, born 9 September, 1857 ; George Louis, born 16 March, 1860 ; Susie March, born 31 May, 1865 ; Edward Augustus, born 5 February, 1869 ; Helen Elizabeth, born 15 January, 1872 ; William Leonard, born 12 May, 1875.

*WALTER SMITH HUNTER.



WALTER SMITH HUNTER, son of William and Sally Hoffman [Smith] Hunter, was born in Georgetown, D.C., 2 December, 1836.

He left College, 1 June, 1857. He was engaged for a time in one of the departments at Washington, D.C. ; and afterward obtained a situation as secretary to Captain Totten of the United-States Navy. He sailed in November, 1857, in that capacity, for a two years' cruise on the coast of Africa, in the ship of war "St. Mary." On his return he delivered lectures, taking for his subject The Islands and Shore of Africa, which were quite successful. He entered the State Department at Washington early in the war, and died of consumption, 23 September, 1863.

*ALONZO DOGETT JACKSON.

A LONZO DOGETT JACKSON, left College, 1 March, 1855. He was the son of Samuel Jackson, and lived in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

He died 11 December, 1875.

WILLIAM COFFIN LITTLE.

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WILLIAM COFFIN LITTLE, son of William Coffin and Charlotte Augusta [Wood] Little, was born in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, 17 June, 1836.

He left College, 1 March, 1854, and sailed from New York for San Francisco, Cal., 5 July, 1854. Shortly after his arrival, he entered the store of Le Count & Strong, stationers, as clerk. He remained there but a few months, and entered the banking house of Lucas, Turner, & Co., at the head of which was William T. Sherman, now of the United-States Army. He remained in this employment until 1858, when he engaged in a similar position with Parrott & Co.

In December, 1864, he married Sarah P., daughter of Joseph Watkins, of Morristown, N.J. In 1866, he moved to Oakland as a place of residence.

In 1869, he formed a partnership in the lumber business in Oakland, under the firm name of Taylor & Co., in which he is still interested. During his residence in Oakland he served a short time as City Councilman, has twice been offered the nomination of mayor of the city, but has declined public offices.

He has five children: Helen Watkins, born 8 June, 1866; William Hooper, born 29 April, 1868; Joseph Moss, born 21 July, 1871; Caroline Halsted, born 9 June, 1873; Weare Coffin, born 25 November, 1878.

Little has taken a lively interest in the National Guard, and has been an active member for over seventeen years; he was

commissioned as captain of company B, First California Infantry, August, 1862; major, October, 1866; and lieutenant-colonel, March, 1868. In 1877, he organized and largely aided in the equipment of the Oakland Light Cavalry, and served as its captain from the date of its organization to January, 1882, when he was placed on the retired list. He is a member of the order A.O.U.W., and of the Harvard Club of San Francisco. He concludes his letter to the Secretary by saying, *Nomine, sed non statura, Parvus.*

*CHARLES JOHNSTONE MACBETH.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE MACBETH entered the Class in September, 1855, and left at the end of the year. Stackpole, writing from Fortress Monroe in June, 1864, says, Macbeth was first lieutenant of a company in the Twenty-seventh South-Carolina Volunteers, in the Confederate service. He practised law at one time with Mr. Henry Buist of Charleston, S.C., and afterward was engaged in planting at St. John's Parish, near Charleston.

He married, in 1875, Mrs. Rene Ravenel.

He died suddenly in April, 1880.

*JOHN DEXTER PORTER.

JOHN DEXTER PORTER, son of Noah and Abigail [Cummings] Porter, was born in New Salem, Mass., 11 August, 1835.

He was fitted for College at Phillips Exeter (N.H.) Academy, and was examined and passed for admission to our Sophomore Class. During the vacation he was prostrated by an attack of pulmonary hemorrhage, and was unable to return to Cambridge. He went to Illinois, lived on a farm, and there passed the remaining years of his life.

He married Angelina Dorris, and had two children: Minnie O., born 4 August, 1862, and Anna B., born 20 October, 1864. Both children are married, and each has had one child.

He died of consumption, 6 June, 1867, and is buried at Pennington's Point, McDonough County, Ill.

JOHN TAYLOR RHETT.



JOHN TAYLOR RHETT, son of Hon. Albert and Sarah Cantry [Taylor] Rhett, was born in Beaufort, S.C., 23 October, 1836.

His mother was the daughter of John Taylor, Governor of South Carolina in 1826, and a United-States Senator before that time, and the grand-daughter of a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, the second in command of General Sumter's force. He is a nephew of Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett (1849). Barnwell Rhett was a member of Congress, United-States and Confederate-States Senator, president of the South Carolina College before the war, and of the South Carolina University since the war, up to its reconstruction in 1874. In December, 1853, he matriculated in the South Carolina College as a member of the Sophomore class. He then came to Cambridge, and, after spending two terms here, left 17 April, 1855, and re-entered his old class in Columbia. Early in 1856, he sailed for Europe, where he spent four years in study and travel. After mastering the German language, he entered as a student in the University of Göttingen. After spending one semester there, he entered the University of Heidelberg, and afterwards matriculated in the University of Berlin. He then went to France and entered the University at Paris. In the fall of 1859, Rhett returned to South Carolina and began reading law in the office of General Maxey Gregg, at Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1860, and to the equity practice in May, 1861. In June, 1861, he entered the service of the Con-

federate States as a private trooper in the Congaree Troop, which was attached to the Hampton Legion. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, in which capacity he served till the close of the war.

After the termination of the war, Rhett went to Abbeville, S.C., and remained in that county till 1866, when he returned to Columbia and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1867, he was appointed solicitor of Judge Green's district. He filled the office of city attorney in 1869. He is now the Mayor of the city of Columbia. A correspondent of a Columbia paper states that "he possesses fine administrative ability, an accurate acquaintance with parliamentary usages, admirable business qualifications, and will give the city a strong administration, dealing out justice to all, irrespective of party, race, or condition."

Rhett has been twice married: first, 2 March, 1869, to Hannah Cheves McCord, of Columbia, S.C., daughter of a lawyer of some distinction, and a grand-daughter of Judge Cheves, a former Speaker of the United-States House of Representatives. She died 26 November, 1872, and left two daughters: Hannah McCord, born 28 February, 1871; Sarah Taylor, born 14 October, 1872. He was married a second time, 7 November, 1877, to Emily Horne Barnwell, of Columbia, S.C., his own kinswoman and a daughter of Robert W. Barnwell (1821). By his second wife he has two children: Eliza Barnwell, born 27 August, 1878; Albert, born 3 October, 1879.

*JAMES SULLIVAN ROBY.



JAMES SULLIVAN ROBY left College, 18 January, 1854.

He died 25 December, 1870, at the age of thirty-four, leaving a widow and child. The child afterwards died.

The family of Roby (or Robie) at his native place (Exeter, N.H.) is extinct, and no farther trace can be obtained.

EDMUND ROWLAND.

EDMUND ROWLAND, son of Edmund and Sophia [Frost] Rowland, was born at Springfield, Mass., 24 May, 1835. His family is of Welsh origin, embracing on his father's side a line of Presbyterian clergymen in Connecticut; on his maternal side he is a grandson of Dr. George Frost, who died in Springfield, in 1832.

He left College on account of ill health at the end of the Freshman year. After a year in the South, Rowland commenced a course of study at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and graduated there in 1857. He entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church in 1860; had several parishes, spent a year in Europe, and was rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass., for nine years; he was called to Calvary Church, Clifton, Cincinnati, O., in 1878, and remains there at this time.

Rowland married Sophia M., daughter of Thomas Belknap, of Hartford, Conn., 10 October, 1860, and has two children: Elsie, born 10 February, 1863, and Ethel, born 30 December, 1865. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon College in 1882.

*HORACE NATHANIEL STEVENS.

HORACE NATHANIEL STEVENS. He was the son of Captain Nathaniel and Harriet [Hale] Stevens, of North Andover, and was born in that town, 14 December, 1837.

He entered the Class of 1857 in the Sophomore year, and remained only one term; his father needed his services at home. He left College, 1 March, 1855, and became a manufacturer at North Andover, Mass., and at Franklin Falls, N.H.

Stevens married Susan E., daughter of John and Susan [Thompson] Peters, 29 January, 1863.

He had the following children: William O., born 19 August, 1864; Kate H., born 13 December, 1865; John P., born 2 February, 1868; Fannie H., born 22 April, 1869; Sue P., born 23 August, 1871; Horace N., born 23 August, 1871, and died 25 August, 1871. His wife died 14 September, 1871. He married for his second wife, 27 March, 1873, Anna M., daughter of Joseph H. and Laura M. [Wild] Phipps. A son, Horace N., was born 3 August, 1874.

Stevens died at North Andover, Mass., 1 May, 1876.

*GEORGE BYRON WARE.

GEORGE BYRON WARE was born in Lowell, Vt., 25 November, 1834. He was the son of John Spurr and Fanny Vincent [Cole] Ware.

After leaving College, 15 May, 1855, he devoted himself to the profession of music, and gave great promise of excellence, both as a performer on the piano and as a composer.

He married, 2 September, 1856, Gustina, daughter of Clark Bennett, of Somerville, Mass. His health rapidly failed, and he died of consumption, 27 September, 1859. He left one son, George Henry, who died 5 March, 1864. Mrs. Ware afterward married Charles E. Hall, a dealer and worker in marble, in Boston, Mass.

MEMORIALS OF COLLEGE LIFE.

THE CLASS AS UNDERGRADUATES.

[REPRINTED FROM THE ANNUAL CATALOGUES.]

FRESHMEN.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Alston, John Julius Pringle,	<i>Charleston, S.C.,</i>	Mr. L. F. Cone's.
Bacon, Grenville,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	Rev. J. A. Kendall's.
Barnard, George Middleton,	<i>Boston,</i>	Misses Upham's.
Bartlett, Frank,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 18.
Bell, Samuel John,	<i>Somerville,</i>	S. 3.
Blake, Stanton,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Jenkins's.
Bradt, James Gerritt,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mr. T. J. White's.
Brooks, Shepherd,	<i>Medford,</i>	Mrs. Jenkins's.
Brown, Francis Henry,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. H. B. Chapman's.
Bubier, John Edward,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	S. 4.
Bullard, William Reed,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Rev. A. Bullard's.
Carrière, Émile Léon,	<i>New Orleans, La.,</i>	Mr. C. Rice's.
Clark, Joseph Horace,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. E. P. Clark's.
Damon, Edward Thomas,	<i>Wayland,</i>	Mr. J. Tuttle's.
Dearborn, John Langdon,	<i>Exeter, N.H.,</i>	H. 20.
Donham, Leonard,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. L. Donham's.
Dorr, Samuel,	<i>Boston,</i>	Prof. Guyot's.
Dwight, Howard,	<i>Brookline,</i>	H'y 9.
Eayrs, William N.,	<i>Needham,</i>	Needham.
Elliott, William Henry,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	Dr. Plympton's.
Fisher, Aron Estey,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	H. 5.
Fisher, Horace Newton,	<i>Brookline,</i>	Mr. J. Tuttle's.
Flagg, John Lamson,	<i>Troy, N.Y.,</i>	Mr. Buckingham's.
Folsom, George McKean,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	S. 4.
Forster, George Henry,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	Dr. Plympton's.
Goddard, Edward Augustus,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	S. 30.
Goldsmith, William Gleason,	<i>Andover,</i>	Mrs. Harris's.
Gorely, Charles Percival,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 4.
Grover, Edwin,	<i>Lawrence,</i>	Mrs. Harris's.
Hale, Joseph Augustine,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 3.

Haven, Franklin,	<i>Boston,</i>	Rev. C. A. Farley's.
Hayes, Augustus Allen,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 18.
Higginson, James Jackson,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. O. Danforth's.
Hodges, Thorndike Deland,	<i>Salem,</i>	H'y 1.
Hollingsworth, George.	<i>West Cambridge,</i>	Mr. T. J. White's.
Holt, Jacob Farnum,	<i>Greenfield, N.H.,</i>	S. 1.
Hood, George Abbott,	<i>Lynn,</i>	Mrs. Harris's.
Horton, Charles Paine,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 4.
Hunter, Walter Smith,	<i>Georgetown, D.C.,</i>	H. 19.
Jackson, Alonzo Doggett,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	Mr. R. Richardson's.
Little, William Coffin,	<i>Honolulu, S.L.,</i>	Harvard Block.
Long, John Davis,	<i>Buckfield, Me.,</i>	Mr. L. Donham's.
Lowell, Abram Leland,	<i>Chuster, Vt.,</i>	Dr. W. E. Wright's.
May, Joseph,	<i>Syracuse, N.Y.,</i>	M. 6.
Morse, Robert McNeil,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	Mr. L. Thurston's.
Newell, Samuel,	<i>West Newbury,</i>	D. 14.
O'Connell, Patrick Aloysius,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 17.
Parkman, Samuel Breck,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	Mrs. A. F. Gardner's.
Perkins, James Amory,	<i>Boston,</i>	Dr. Foster's.
Ranlett, David Dodge,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	D. 6.
Richards, Eben,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mr. E. Richards's.
Roby, James Sullivan,	<i>Exeter, N.H.,</i>	D. 4.
Ropes, Francis Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. L. G. F. Wells's.
Ropes, John Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. L. G. F. Wells's.
Rowland, Edmund Frost,	<i>Springfield,</i>	Mrs. Harris's.
Runkle, Jacob Gebhard,	<i>Carlisle, N.Y.,</i>	S. 3.
Searle, George,	<i>Brookline,</i>	H. 17.
Smith, Robert Dickson,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. J. D. Smith's.
Sowdon, Arthur John Clark,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. C. H. Sowdon's.
Stackpole, Lewis,	<i>Dedham,</i>	H'y 9.
Starr, James,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	H. 19.
Stone, Livingston,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. P. R. L. Stone's.
Storrow, James Jackson,	<i>Laurence,</i>	Mrs. Humphrey's.
Walcott, Charles Folsom,	<i>Salem,</i>	H'y 1.
Ware, George Byron,	<i>Somerville,</i>	Mrs. A. F. Gardner's.
Welles, Henry Coit,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. M. Welles's.
Wells, Samuel,	<i>Portland,</i>	Mrs. Humphrey's.
Whitman, Allen,	<i>East Bridgewater,</i>	Mr. E. Francis's.
Whitman, George Luther,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. E. P. Whitman's.
Whittemore, George,	<i>Gloucester,</i>	Mrs. Humphrey's.
Willard, Josiah Newell,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 3.
Wood, Horatio,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mrs. Stickney's.

SOPHOMORES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Alston, John Julius Pringle,	<i>Charleston, S.C.,</i>	Mr. J. A. Belcher's.
Bacon, Grenville,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	H. 31.
Barnard, George Middleton,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 6.
Bartlett, Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 29.
Blake, Stanton,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. M. J. Jenkins's.
Bradt, James Gerritt,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mr. T. J. White's.
Brooks, Shepherd,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. M. J. Jenkins's.
Brown, Francis Henry,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. H. B. Chapman's.
Bullard, William Reed,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Rev. A. Bullard's.
Clark, Joseph Horace,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. E. P. Clark's.
Converse, John Holmes,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mrs. A. C. Fairbank's.
Currier, Sereno Edwards Dwight,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	M. 30.
Damon, Edward Thomas,	<i>Wayland,</i>	Mr. J. Tuttle's.
Dearborn, John Langdon,	<i>Exeter, N.H.,</i>	S. 16.
De Saulles, Henry Longer,	<i>New Orleans, La.,</i>	H. 30.
Donham, Leonard,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. L. Donham's.
Dwight, Howard,	<i>Brookline,</i>	S. 16.
Elliott, William Henry,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	Dr. S. Plympton's.
Fisher, Aron Estey,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	S. 20.
Fisher, Horace Newton,	<i>Brookline,</i>	Mr. J. Tuttle's.
Flagg, John Lamson,	<i>Troy, N.Y.,</i>	Mrs. S. Humphrey's.
Folsom, George McKean,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. C. Folsom's.
Forster, George Henry,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H. 13.
French, Francis Ormond,	<i>Washington, D.C.,</i>	H. 16.
Goddard, Edward Augustus,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	M. 14.
Goldsmith, William Gleason,	<i>Andover,</i>	Mrs. A. H. Harris's.
Gorely, Charles Percival,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 32.
Gorham, George,	<i>Canandaigua, N.Y.,</i>	H. 16.
Grover, Edwin,	<i>Lawrence,</i>	H. 27.
Hale, Joseph Augustine,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 13.
Haven, Franklin,	<i>Boston,</i>	Dr. S. Plympton's.
Hayes, Augustus Allen,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 29.
Higginson, James Jackson,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. O. Danforth's.
Hodges, Thorndike Deland,	<i>Salem,</i>	H. 21.
Hollingsworth, George,	<i>West Cambridge,</i>	Mr. T. J. White's.
Holt, Jacob Farnum,	<i>Greenfield, N.H.,</i>	S. 18.
Hood, George Abbott,	<i>Lynn,</i>	Mr. J. H. Littlefield's.

Horton, Charles Paine,	<i>Boston,</i>	Harvard Block.
Hunter, Walter Smith,	<i>Georgetown, D.C.,</i>	S. 19.
Jackson, Alonzo Doggett,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	Mr. R. Richardson's.
Lincoln, Solomon,	<i>Hingham,</i>	Mrs. P. Blake's.
Long, John Davis,	<i>Buckfield, Me.,</i>	Dr. W. E. Wright's.
Lowell, Abram Leland,	<i>Chester, Vt.,</i>	Dr. W. E. Wright's.
Mapes, Charles Victor,	<i>Newark, N.J.,</i>	S. 30.
May, Joseph,	<i>Syracuse, N.Y.,</i>	M. 29.
Morse, Robert McNeil,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	S. 14.
Newell, Samuel,	<i>West Newbury,</i>	H. 12.
O'Connell, Patrick Aloysius,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 18.
Parkman, Samuel Breck,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	Mrs. A. F. Gardner's.
Perkins, James Amory,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 14.
Porter, John Dexter,	<i>New Salem,</i>	New Salem.
Ranlett, David Dodge,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H. 13.
Rhett, John Taylor,	<i>Columbia, S.C.,</i>	M. 16.
Richards, Eben,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mr. E. Richards's.
Ropes, Francis Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	Rev. J. A. Kendall's.
Ropes, John Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	Rev. J. A. Kendall's.
Rowland, Edmund Frost,	<i>Springfield,</i>	Mrs. A. H. Harris's.
Runkle, Jacob Gebhard,	<i>Carlisle, N.Y.,</i>	S. 8.
Searle, George,	<i>Brookline,</i>	H. 32.
Smith, Robert Dickson,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. J. DeW. Smith's.
Sowdon, Arthur John Clark,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. C. H. Sowdon's.
Stackpole, Lewis,	<i>Dedham,</i>	S. 8.
Starr, James,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	S. 19.
Stevens, Henry James,	<i>North Andover,</i>	Mrs. A. H. Harris's.
Stevens, Horace Nathaniel,	<i>North Andover,</i>	Mr. R. Torrey's.
Stone, Livingston,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. P. R. L. Stone's.
Storrow, James Jackson,	<i>Lawrence,</i>	Harvard Block.
Walcott, Charles Folsom,	<i>Salem,</i>	H'y 24.
Ware, George Byron,	<i>Somerville,</i>	Mrs. A. F. Gardner's.
Welles, Henry Coit,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. M. Welles's.
Wells, Samuel,	<i>Portland, Me.,</i>	Mrs. S. Humphrey's.
Whitman, Allen,	<i>East Bridgewater,</i>	H. 12.
Whitman, George Luther,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	M. 6.
Whittemore, George,	<i>Gloucester,</i>	Mrs. S. Humphrey's.
Willard, Josiah Newell,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 13.
Wood, Horatio,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mrs. L. Stickney's.

JUNIORS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Alston, John Julius Pringle,	<i>Charleston, S.C.,</i>	H'y 22.
Bacon, Grenville,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	H'y 7.
Bartlett, Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. S. Howe's
Blake, Stanton,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. A. H. Harris's.
Bradt, James Gerritt,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mr. R. Andrews's.
Brooks, Shepherd,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. S. B. Withey's.
Brown, Francis Henry,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. H. B. Chapman's.
Bullard, William Reed,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Rev. A. Bullard's.
Clark, Joseph Horace,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. E. P. Clark's.
Converse, John Holmes,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	H. 9.
Damon, Edward Thomas,	<i>Weyland,</i>	Mr. J. Tuttle's.
Dearborn, John Langdon,	<i>Exeter, N.H.,</i>	S. 27.
De Saulles, Henry Longer,	<i>New York, N.Y.,</i>	H. 5.
Donham, Leonard,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. L. Donham's.
Dorr, Samuel,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. R. Andrews's.
Dwight, Howard,	<i>Brookline,</i>	S. 27.
Dyer, Ezra,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. E. C. Dyer's.
Elliott, William Henry,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	Dr. S. Plympton's.
Fisher, Aron Estey,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	H. 5.
Fisher, Horace Newton,	<i>Brookline,</i>	Mr. J. Tuttle's.
Flagg, John Lamson,	<i>Troy, N.Y.,</i>	Mr. S. B. Withey's.
Folsom, George McKean,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	H'y 2.
Forster, George Henry,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H. 13.
French, Francis Ormond,	<i>Washington, D.C.,</i>	M. 11.
Goldsmith, William Gleason,	<i>Andover,</i>	M. 7.
Gorely, Charles Percival,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 5.
Gorham, George,	<i>Canandaigua, N.Y.,</i>	M. 11.
Grover, Edwin,	<i>Lawrence,</i>	H. 27.
Hale, Joseph Augustine,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 29.
Haven, Franklin,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 5.
Hayes, Augustus Allen,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 14.
Higginson, James Jackson,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. O. Danforth's.
Hodges, Thorndike Deland,	<i>Salem,</i>	H. 24.
Hollingsworth, George,	<i>West Cambridge,</i>	S. 26.
Holt, Jacob Farnum,	<i>Greenville, N.H.,</i>	M. 15.
Hood, George Abbott,	<i>Lynn,</i>	Rev. C. A. Farley's.
Horton, Charles Paine,	<i>Boston,</i>	Harvard Block.
Hunter, Walter Smith,	<i>Georgetown, D.C.,</i>	S. 20.

Lincoln, Solomon,	<i>Hingham,</i>	S. 16.
Long, John Davis,	<i>Buckfield, Me.,</i>	Mr. L. Donham's.
Lowell, Abram Leland,	<i>Chester, Vt.,</i>	S. 20.
Macbeth, Charles Johnstone,	<i>Charleston, S.C.</i>	Mr. A. Stedman's.
Mapes, Charles Victor,	<i>Newark, N.J.,</i>	S. 26.
May, Joseph,	<i>Syracuse, N.Y.,</i>	M. 25.
Morse, Robert McNeil,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	S. 9.
Newell, Samuel,	<i>West Newbury,</i>	S. 23.
O'Connell, Patrick Aloysius,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 15.
Parkman, Samuel Breck,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	H'y 22.
Perkins, James Amory,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. S. B. Withey's.
Ranlett, David Dodge,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H. 13.
Richards, Eben,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mr. E. Richards's.
Ropes, Francis Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	Rev. J. A. Kendall's.
Ropes, John Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	Rev. J. A. Kendall's.
Runkle, Jacob Gebhard,	<i>Carlisle, N.Y.,</i>	S. 28.
Searle, George,	<i>Brookline,</i>	H. 15.
Smith, Robert Dickson,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. J. DeW. Smith's.
Sowdon, Arthur John Clark,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. C. H. Sowdon's.
Stackpole, Lewis,	<i>Dedham,</i>	S. 28.
Starr, James,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	H. 9.
Stevens, Henry James,	<i>North Andover,</i>	S. 6.
Stone, Livingston,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	S. 6.
Storow, James Jackson,	<i>Lawrence,</i>	Harvard Block.
Walcott, Charles Folsom,	<i>Salem,</i>	H. 24.
Welles, Henry Coit,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. M. Welles's.
Wells, Samuel,	<i>Portland, Me.,</i>	Mrs. S. Humphrey's.
Whitman, Allen,	<i>East Bridgewater,</i>	S. 23.
Whitman, George Luther,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. E. P. Whitman's.
Whittemore, George,	<i>Gloucester,</i>	Mrs. S. Humphrey's.
Willard, Josiah Newell,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 29.
Wood, Horatio,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mrs. L. Stickney's.

SENIORS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Alston, John Julius Pringle,	<i>Charleston, S.C.,</i>	H'y 19.
Bacon, Grenville,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	H'y 4.
Bartlett, Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. S. Howe's.
Blake, Stanton,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. A. H. Harris's.
Brooks, Shepherd,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 22.
Brown, Francis Henry,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. H. B. Chapman's.
Bullard, William Reed,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Rev. A. Bullard's.
Clark, Joseph Horace,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	H'y 8.
Converse, John Holmes,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	H'y 13.
Damon, Edward Thomas,	<i>Weyland,</i>	Mrs. J. Tuttle's.
Dearborn, John Langdon,	<i>Exeter, N.H.,</i>	S. 11.
De Sautles, Henry Longer,	<i>New York, N.Y.,</i>	M. 25.
Donham, Leonard,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. L. Donham's.
Dorr, Samuel,	<i>Boston,</i>	Plympton's Block.
Dwight, Howard,	<i>Brookline,</i>	S. 11.
Dyer, Ezra,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	S. 25.
Elliott, William Henry,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	S. 25.
Fisher, Aron Estey,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	H'y 12.
Fisher, Horace Newton,	<i>Brookline,</i>	Mrs. J. Tuttle's.
Flagg, John Lamson,	<i>Troy, N.Y.,</i>	Mrs. S. Humphrey's.
Folsom, George McKean,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	H'y 16.
Forster, George Henry,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H'y 21.
French, Francis Ormond,	<i>Washington, D.C.,</i>	H'y 15.
Goldsmith, William Gleason,	<i>Andover,</i>	H'y 23.
Gorely, Charles Percival,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. D. S. Buck's.
Gorham, George,	<i>Canandaigua, N.Y.,</i>	H'y 15.
Grover, Edwin,	<i>Lawrence,</i>	H. 26.
Hale, Joseph Augustine,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 14.
Haven, Franklin,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 22.
Hayes, Augustus Allen,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 21.
Higginson, James Jackson,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. O. Danforth's.
Hodges, Thordmike Deland,	<i>Salem,</i>	H. 25.
Hollingsworth, George,	<i>West Cambridge,</i>	H'y 24.
Holt, Jacob Farnum,	<i>Greenfield, N.H.,</i>	H. 21.
Hood, George Abbott,	<i>Lynn,</i>	S. 10.
Horton, Charles Paine,	<i>Boston,</i>	Harvard Block.
Hunter, Walter Smith,	<i>Georgetown, D.C.,</i>	S. 8.

Lincoln, Solomon,	<i>Hingham,</i>	H'y 16.
Long, John Davis,	<i>Buckfield, Me.,</i>	M. 22.
Lowell, Abram Leland,	<i>Chaster, Vt.,</i>	Dr. W. E. Wright's.
Mapes, Charles Victor,	<i>Newark, N.J.,</i>	H'y 24.
May, Joseph,	<i>Syracuse, N.Y.,</i>	M. 10.
Morse, Robert McNeil,	<i>Jamaica Plain,</i>	H'y 7.
Newell, Samuel,	<i>West Newbury,</i>	H'y 7.
O'Connell, Patrick Aloysius,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 24.
Parkman, Samuel Breck,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	H'y 19.
Perkins, James Amory,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. O. Danforth's.
Ranlett, David Dodge,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H'y 21.
Richards, Eben,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	H'y 4.
Ropes, Francis Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 15.
Ropes, John Codman,	<i>Boston,</i>	S. 15.
Runkle, Jacob Gebhard,	<i>Carlisle, N.Y.,</i>	H'y 6.
Searle, George,	<i>Brookline,</i>	S. 8.
Smith, Robert Dickson,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. J. DeW. Smith's.
Sowdon, Arthur John Clark,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. C. H. Sowdon's.
Stackpole, Joseph Lewis,	<i>Dodham,</i>	H'y 6.
Starr, James,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	H'y 13.
Stevens, Henry James,	<i>North Andover,</i>	H'y 23.
Stone, Livingston,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. P. R. L. Stone's.
Storrow, James Jackson,	<i>Lawrence,</i>	Harvard Block.
Walcott, Charles Folsom,	<i>Salem,</i>	H'y 8.
Welles, Henry Coit,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. M. Welles's.
Wells, Samuel,	<i>Portland, Me.,</i>	Mrs. S. Humphrey's.
Whitman, Allen,	<i>East Bridgewater,</i>	H'y 12.
Whitman, George Luther,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mr. E. P. Whitman's.
Whittemore, George,	<i>Gloucester,</i>	H. 25.
Willard, Josiah Newell,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 14.
Wood, Horatio,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mrs. L. Stickney's.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

(Only the parts assigned to members of the Class of 1857 are given; the remainder, corresponding to the missing numbers, were spoken by members of other classes.)

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1855.

2. An English Version. From Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," L. 61, 17.

JOSEPH HORACE CLARK, *Cambridge.*

4. A Greek Dialogue. From "Naval Engagements."

GEORGE SEARLE, *Brookline.*

ROBERT McNEIL MORSE, *Jamaica Plain.*

7. An English Version. Cicero against Verres. "De Signis."

JOHN CODMAN ROPES, *Boston.*

8. A Greek Version. From "Samson Agonistes."

GEORGE HENRY FORSTER, *Charlestown.*

10. An English Version. From Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," L. 56, 20.

LEWIS STACKPOLE, *Dedham.*

12. An English Version. Turenne and Condé. From Bossuet, "Oraisons Funébres."

WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH, *Andover.*

14. A Latin Version. From Burke's "Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts."

JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE, *Baltimore, Md.*

16. A Greek Version. From "Kossuth's Appeal to the Hungarians."

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE HALE, *Boston.*

18. A Latin Dialogue. From Allingham's "Weathercock."

SOLOMON LINCOLN, *Hingham.*

JAMES AMORY PERKINS, *Boston.*

19. A Latin Version. From a Speech of Mr. Seward.

JOSEPH MAY, *Syracuse, N.Y.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES FOR EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1856.

2. An English Version. From Schiller. "The Spanish Inquisition."
FRANKLIN HAVEN, *Boston.*
3. A Greek Version. From a Speech of Lord Palmerston on the Capture of Sebastopol.
HENRY JAMES STEVENS, *North Andover.*
4. An English Version. From Lessing's Dramatic Criticisms.
AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, *Boston.*
7. An English Version. From Lamartine. Portrait of Robespierre.
GEORGE ABBOTT HOOD, *Lynn.*
8. A Greek Dialogue. From "Poor Pillicoddy."
SAMUEL WELLS, *Portland, Me.*
HOWARD DWIGHT, *Brookline.*
11. An English Version. From a Speech of Emilio Castelar of Madrid.
EDWIN GROVER, *Lawrence.*
12. A Greek Version. From Everett's Phi Beta Kappa Oration at Yale.
HORATIO WOOD, *Lowell.*
15. An English Version. From Gervinus. "Shakespeare's Women."
JOHN DAVIS LONG, *Backfield, Me.*
16. A Latin Version. From Burke's "Speech in the Impeachment of Warren Hastings."
FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES, *Boston.*
19. An English Version. From Milton's "Defensio Secunda."
EDWARD THOMAS DAMON, *Weyland.*
20. A Latin Dialogue. From "Julius Caesar."
ROBERT DICKSON SMITH, *Cambridge.*
CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT, *Salem.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1856.

1. A Latin Oration.
JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE, *Baltimore, Md.*
2. A Disquisition. "The Coast Survey."
AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, *Boston.*
5. A Dissertation. "The Franks in Constantinople."
WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH, *Andover.*
6. A Disquisition. "Sir Fowell Buxton."
GEORGE ABBOTT HOOD, *Ipswich.*
9. A Dissertation. "John Huss."
EDWARD THOMAS DAMON, *Wayland.*
10. A Disquisition. "Laurence Sterne."
CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT, *Salem.*
14. A Dissertation. "The Literary Character of James the First."
JAMES AMORY PERKINS, *Boston.*
15. A Disquisition. "Æschines as an Orator."
SAMUEL WELLS, *Portland, Me.*
18. A Disquisition. "Johnson in the Hebrides."
JOHN CODMAN ROPES, *Boston.*
19. A Dissertation. "Sir Henry Vane in England."
JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, *Dedham.*
22. A Dissertation. "Opinions Entertained of the Germans by the
Romans of the Empire."
ROBERT DICKSON SMITH, *Cambridge.*
23. An English Oration. "Abstract Scholarship."
JOSEPH MAY, *Syracuse, N.Y.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES FOR EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1857.

1. A Latin Oration. "De Panegyrico Isocratis."
ROBERT McNEIL MORSE, *Jamaica Plain.*
2. A Disquisition. "The Insanity of Nations."
FRANKLIN HAVEN, *Boston.*
4. A Dissertation. "Simon de Montfort and the English Barons."
JOSEPH HORACE CLARK, *Cambridge.*
5. A Disquisition. "The Prince" of Machiavel.
LIVINGSTON STONE, *Cambridge.*
8. A Dissertation. "Victor Hugo, — Poet, Novelist, and Politician."
GEORGE SEARLE, *Brookline.*
10. A Disquisition. "Hobbes as a Mathematician."
THORNDIKE DELAND HODGES, *Salem.*
13. A Dissertation. "Cowper and Young compared as Religious Poets."
JOHN DAVIS LONG, *Buckfield, Me.*
14. A Disquisition. "The Present Condition of Naples."
EDWIN GROVER, *Lawrence.*
17. A Dissertation. "The Father of Horace."
JOSEPH AUGUSTINE HALE, *Boston.*
18. A Disquisition. "The Passion for Applause inconsistent with True Public Spirit."
GEORGE WHITTEMORE, *Gloucester.*
22. A Dissertation. "The Character of Hercules in the Greek Drama."
GEORGE HENRY FORSTER, *Charlestown.*
23. An English Oration. "Toleration as Understood by the Pilgrims."
SOLOMON LINCOLN, *Hingham.*

PRIZES.

BOYLSTON PRIZE FOR ELOCUTION.

19 JULY, 1855.

Morse, First. Fisher, H. N., Second.

17 JULY, 1856.

Morse, First. Fisher, H. N., Second.

BOWDOIN PRIZE FOR DISSERTATIONS.

OCTOBER, 1856.

Storrow, First. Whittemore, Second.

4 JUNE, 1857.

Whittemore, First. Storrow, Second.

FOR LATIN VERSIFICATION.

Stackpole. Whitman, A.

FOR GREEK PROSE.

Fisher, H. N.

BOYDEN MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

Searle, Second.

CLASS OFFICERS

CHOSEN AT STATED CLASS MEETINGS IN MARCH, 1857.

Orator for Class Day.

Joseph May.

May was prevented from acting as Orator on account of illness, and, in his place, the Class chose

James Jackson Storrow.

Poet for Class Day.

Francis Ormond French.

Class Day Committee.

Joseph Lewis Stackpole.

Ezra Dyer.

Howard Dwight.

Chaplain for Class Day.

James Starr.

Odists for Class Day.

John Davis Long.

Class Secretary.

George McKean Folsom.

The office of Class Secretary was vacated by Folsom's death in 1882, and he was succeeded by

Francis Henry Brown.

Class Committee.

Robert McNeil Morse.

Francis Bartlett.

Chief Marshals for Class Day and Commencement.

Samuel Breck Parkman.

John Langdon Dearborn.

ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR CLASS DAY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1857.

I. MUSIC.

II. PRAYER,

BY THE REV. DR. HUNTINGTON.

III. ORATION,

BY JAMES JACKSON STORROW, OF LAWRENCE, MASS.

IV. MUSIC.

V. POEM.

BY FRANCIS ORMOND FRENCH, OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

VI. ODE.

BY JOHN DAVIS LONG, OF BUCKFIELD, ME.

How bright were the hopes that incited the throng.

When, wandering in search of the truth,

We came to the fountain, whose waters so long

Have nourished the bloom of our youth ;

How sad are we now, that this time-hallowed spot

Shall echo our voices no more ;

Behind us, the past with sweet memories fraught ;

The future, uncertain, before.

How dearer than ever become to the heart
Each tree and each consecrate hall,
That now from their shelter we turn to depart,
And are bidding adieu to them all !
And the memory of lost ones shall serve to unite
More closely the hearts that remain,
When we pledge to each other, dispersing to-night,
An affection that never shall wane.

The world with its hazards, its turmoil, and strife
Calls us now from these scenes of repose,
And sterner and stormier phases of life
The future begins to unclose.
And we boldly press forward with aims that are high,
And honor enshrined in each breast,
Though at parting a tear is bedimming the eye,
And a sigh of regret half suppressed.

As now, in our turn, to the battle we rush,
And youth's careless moments are gone,
May the cheek of our mother ne'er burn with a blush
For the shame of one dastardly son.
Thus acting our part, be our fate what it may,
Whether sunshine or darkness betide,
A tribute, befitting, to thee shall we pay,
Dear Harvard, — our boast and our pride.

COMMENCEMENT.



Illustrissimo HENRICO-JOSEPHO GARDNER, LL.D.,

GUBERNATORI,

Honoratissimo HENRICO-WITHERBEE BENCHLEY,

VICE-GUBERNATORI,

REIPUBLICÆ MASSACHUSETTENSIS :

CÆTERISQUE COLLEGII HARVARDIANI CURATORIBUS

Honorandis atque Reverendis ;

JACOBO WALKER, S. T. D., LL. D.,

PRÆSIDI;

Toti SENATUI Academico;

Aliisque omnibus, qui in rebus Universitatis administrandis versantur :

VENERANDIS ECCLESIARUM PASSIM PASTORIBUS;

Universis denique, ubicunque terrarum, Humanitatis Cultoribus, Reique

Publicæ nostræ Literariæ Fautoribus;

JUVENES IN ARTIBUS INITIATI.

Johannes-Julius-Pringle Alston	Georgius-Abbott Hood
Grenville Bacon	Carolus-Paine Horton
Franciscus Bartlett	Solomon Lincoln
Stanton Blake	Johannes-Davis Long
Shepherd Brooks	Abramus-Leland Lowell
Franciscus-Henricus Brown	Carolus-Victor Mapes
Guilielmus-Reed Bullard	Josephus May
Josephus-Horatus Clark	Robertus-McNeil Morse
Johannes-Holmes Converse	Samuel Newell
Edvardus-Thomas Damon	Patricius-Aloysius O'Connell
Johannes-Laugdon Dearborn	Samuel-Breck Parkman
Henricus-Longer De-Saulles	Jacobus-Amory Perkins
Samuel Dorr	David-Dodge Ranlett
Howard Dwight	Eben Richards
Ezra Dyer	Franciscus-Codman Ropes
Guilielmus-Henricus Elliott	Johannes-Codman Ropes
Aron-Estey Fisher	Jacobus-Gebhard Runkle
Horatus-Newton Fisher	Georgius Searle
Johannes-Lamson Flagg	Robertus-Dickson Smith
Georgius-McKean Folsom	Arthurus-Johannes-Clark Sowdon
Georgius-Henricus Forster	Josephus-Ludovicus Stackpole
Franciscus-Ormond French	Jacobus Starr
Guilielmus-Gleason Goldsmith	Henricus-Jacobus Stevens
Carolus-Percival Gorely	Livingston Stone
Georgius Gorham	Jacobus-Jackson Storrow
Edvinus Grover	Carolus-Folsom Walcott
Josephus-Augustinus Hale	Henricus-Coit Welles
Franklin Haven	Samuel Wells
Augustus-Allen Hayes	Allen Whitman
Jacobus-Jackson Higginson	Georgius-Lutherus Whitman
Thorndike-Deland Hodges	Georgius Whittemore
Georgius Hollingsworth	Josias-Newell Willard
Jacobus-Farnum Holt	Horatus Wood

*ILASCE EXERCITATIONES**hamilline dedicant.*

ORDER OF EXERCISES
FOR
C O M M E N C E M E N T,

XV. JULY, MDCCCLVII.

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin.
JOHN HOLMES CONVERSE, *Baltimore, Md.*
2. An Essay. "The German Turners."
SAMUEL BRECK PARKMAN, *Savannah, Ga.*
3. A Dissertation. "The Heroism of Science."
GEORGE WILKINSON, *Gloucester.*
4. A Disquisition. "Count Cagliostro."
HENRY JAMES STEVENS, *North Andover.*
5. An Oration. "Sertorius."
ROBERT DICKSON SMITH, *Cambridge.*

MUSIC.

6. A Disquisition. "Michael Angelo and Raphael compared as Men."
PATRICK ALOYSIUS O'CONNELL, *Boston.*
7. An Essay. "Modern Arcadia."
WILLIAM REED BULLARD, *Cambridge.*
8. A Disquisition. "Charlemagne in Romance and in History."
CHARLES PERCIVAL GORELY, *Boston.*
9. A Dissertation. "The Influence of Men of Science and Learning on the Popular Opinions of their Day."
EDWIN GROVER, *Lawrence.*

10. A Greek Oration. "The Golden Age of Persia."
THORNDIKE DELAND HODGES, *Salem*.
11. A Dissertation. "The Golden Ass of Apuleius."
JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, *Dedham*.

MUSIC.

12. An Essay. "Etruscan Supremacy of the Sea."
WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT, *Savannah, Ga*.
13. A Disquisition. "Thackeray and Charlotte Brontë."
SAMUEL WELLS, *Portland, Me*.
14. A Disquisition. "Early Sea Voyages of the Phocæans."
FRANKLIN HAVEN, *Boston*.
15. An Essay. "An Apology for Critics."
GEORGE McKEAN FOLSOM, *Cambridge*.
16. A Dissertation. "The Five Years of Bacon's Life after his
Disgrace."
JOHN CODMAN ROPES, *Boston*.

MUSIC.

17. A Dissertation. "The Swiss Confederacy."
JOSEPH HORACE CLARK, *Cambridge*.
18. An Essay. "Aristotle's Method of Discussing Ethical Questions."
HORATIO WOOD, *Lowell*.
19. A Disquisition. "The Worship of Diana in the Tauric Chersonesus."
JAMES STARR, *Philadelphia, Pa*.
20. A Disquisition. "Great Printers."
LIVINGSTON STONE, *Cambridge*.
21. An Oration. "Novels and Life."
JAMES AMORY PERKINS, *Boston*.

MUSIC.

22. A Dissertation. "Destiny in the *Œdipus Tyrannus* and in *Macbeth*."

WILLIAM GLEASON GOLDSMITH, *Andover*.

23. A Disquisition. "Allston's Landscapes."

CHARLES FOLSOM WALCOTT, *Salem*.

24. An Essay. "The Migration of Nations."

HORACE NEWTON FISHER, *Brookline*.

25. An Oration. "Leibnitz and his Relations to Newton."

EDWARD THOMAS DAMON, *Weyland*.

26. An Oration. "The Supernatural in the Older English Drama."

GEORGE SEARLE, *Brookline*.

MUSIC.

27. A Dissertation. "Identity of the Poetical Traditions of the Northern Nations."

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE HALE, *Boston*.

28. A Disquisition. "William the Third and Bentinck."

GEORGE ABBOTT HOOD, *Lynn*.

29. An Oration. "The Body of Liberties."

JOHN DAVIS LONG, *Buckfield, Me.*

30. A Dissertation. "Relation of the Writers of the Eighteenth Century to the French Revolution."

ROBERT McNEIL MORSE, *Jamaica Plain*.

31. An Oration. "Comparison of the Moral Influences of the several Fine Arts."

GEORGE HENRY FORSTER, *Charlestown*.

MUSIC.

32. An Oration. "Knowledge and Wisdom."

SOLOMON LINCOLN, *Hingham*.

ITEMS OF HISTORY.

FOOTBALL.

On the 5th of September, 1853, occurred the annual football contest, in which the Sophomores beat the first three games, but, with the aid of the Juniors, we beat the next three. Our lives at this period were passed in "labors, dangers, and sufferings," (not) "voluntarily undergone."

On the 4th of September, 1854, we were victorious in the six games played. Dwight and Barnard had reason to remember the day as quite a "bang-up" affair; also Bacon and Newell, whose impetus was alarming.

In the second trio of games, 3 September, 1855, the Freshmen and ourselves were completely beaten; and, 1 September, 1856, helping the Sophomores, we gained two out of the three games.

OXFORD CAPS.

Our Class appeared, 18 October, 1853, in the derided Oxfords, which — children of an hour — soon took to their comfortable and dusty nails over the fireplace.

FRANKLIN STATUE CELEBRATION.

The undergraduates took part in the procession on the completion and dedication of the Franklin Statue in Boston, 17 September, 1856. Storrow was chief marshal, and Sowdon and Morse assistants. The banner was borne by Stackpole, and the ribbons were held by Dyer and Horton, the three in Oxford hats. For an account of the affair see "Harvard Magazine," ii. 355. A small boy was overheard to say, as our Class passed, "There go the Sunday-school scholars."

BOATING.

The first club-boats were introduced at Harvard College in 1844, by members of the Class of 1846. In September of that year, the "Star" was bought, the name of which was changed to the "Oneida," and it was still in use in our time. The "Oneida" was victorious in the first race with Yale in 1852. It was sold in 1857.

The Huron Boat Club, which belonged exclusively to 1857, was organized by Perkins, Sowdon, and Stackpole in the winter vacation of 1854-55. The "Huron" was bought and the club began its existence in March. The Huron Boat Club consisted of *Alston, Bacon, Dearborn, *Dwight, Elliott, *Flagg, Goldsmith, *Hale, Haven, Higginson, Horton, Morse, Newell, *Parkman, *Perkins, *F. C. Ropes, Sowdon, Stackpole, *Starr, Storrow, *Willard.

The University Crew included in its numbers, in 1854-55, Elliott, Goldsmith, *Parkman, *Willard; in 1855-56, Elliott, Hodges, Goldsmith, *Parkman, *F. C. Ropes, Walcott; in 1856-57, Elliott, Goldsmith, Hodges, *Parkman.

In the contest with Yale at Springfield, 21 July, 1855, the "Iris," including in its crew, Elliott, Goldsmith, *Parkman, Walcott, and *Willard, was victorious, and secured the prize, a set of colors.

In the Boston City Regatta, 4 July, 1856, the "Harvard," rowed by Elliott, Goldsmith, Hodges, *Parkman, *F. C. Ropes, and Walcott, secured the second prize, a silver cup.

On Charles River, 16 May, 1857, between the "Huron," with Elliott, *Parkman, Storrow, Walcott, Goldsmith, and Agassiz, of 1855, as crew, and the "Volant," of Boston, the three-mile race was won by the latter, by thirty-eight seconds.

In the race for the Beacon Cup on Charles River, 13 June, 1857, the cup was taken by the "Union," of Boston. The "Harvard" included in her crew, Elliott, Goldsmith, Hodges, and *Parkman.

MOCK PARTS.

Dearborn, *Folsom, Horton, Stackpole, and Wells were chosen a committee to prepare Mock Parts, 25 May, 1855, and Dearborn read the same from the window of H. 24, 25 September, 1855. A copy is on file with the Class Papers.

HARVARD MAGAZINE.

Storrow, French, and Ropes were elected editors of the "Harvard Magazine" on the part of our Class, 25 May, 1855. 7 July, 1856, a Class meeting was held, when we listened to the report of the editors, and re-elected the same for the ensuing year.

DETURS.

The distribution of books called "Deturs," made from the income of the Hopkins Foundation, near the commencement of the Academical Year to meritorious students of the Sophomore Class, and to those Juniors who entered the Sophomore Class and whose merit would have entitled them to this distinction, was announced 27 November, 1854, when the following members of the Class received them:—

Bullard.	Morse.
Clark.	Parkman.
Damon.	Perkins.
Dwight.	Ropes, F. C.
Fisher, H. N.	Ropes, J. C.
Folsom.	Runkle.
Forster.	Searle.
Goldsmith.	Smith.
Grover.	Stackpole.
Hale.	Walcott.
Hayes.	Ware.
Hodges.	Wells.
Hood.	Whitman, A.
Jackson.	Whittemore.
Long.	Wood.
May.	

Deturs were given in the first term of the Junior Year to—

Converse.	Starr.
Lincoln.	Stevens, H. J.

NAVY CLUB.

The following officers of the Navy Club were elected by acclamation. 26 March, 1857:—

Lord High Admiral,	Horton.
Rear-Admiral,	Sowdon.
Vice-Admiral,	Bacon.
Commodore,	*Parkman.
Captain,	Dearborn.
Lieutenant,	Dyer.
Midshipman,	*Whitman, A.
Ensign,	*Flagg.
Boatswain,	Blake.
Chaplain,	French.
Surgeon,	Elliott.
Drum Major,	*Alston.
Marines,	Stone. Hodges, *Whittemore.
Horse Marines,	Stevens. *F. C. Ropes, *Dwight, Wood.
Shovels,	Forster, Lincoln.
Little Shovels,	Smith, *Hood, *Whittemore.
Spades,	H. N. Fisher, Brooks.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

ANONYMA.

Transmitted, with an oration by Sowdon and a poem by Jackson,
6 October, 1854.

Bacon.	Hodges.
Brooks.	Horton.
Brown.	*Hunter.
Bullard.	*Jackson.
Carrière.	Morse.
Clark.	Newell.
*Damon.	*Parkman.
Dearborn.	*Perkins.
*Dwight.	Rowland.
Elliott.	Runkle.
*Flagg.	Searle.
*Folsom.	Sowdon.
Goddard.	Stackpole.
Goldsmith.	*Starr.
*Grover.	Storrow.
*Hale.	Walcott.
Haven.	Wells.
Higginson.	*Willard.

THE INSTITUTE.

1770.

*Alston.	Horton.
Blake.	*Jackson.
Brooks.	Lincoln.
Clark.	May.
Converse.	Morse.
*Damon.	Newell.

Dearborn.	*Parkman.
*Dwight.	*Perkins.
Elliott.	Ropes, J. C.
*Flagg.	Rowland.
*Folsom.	Runkle.
French.	Searle.
Goddard.	Sowdon.
Goldsmith.	Stackpole.
Gorham.	*Starr.
*Grover.	Storrow.
*Hale.	Walcott.
Haven.	Wells.
Higginson.	*Willard.

THE HASTY-PUDDING CLUB.

1795.

*Alston.	Lincoln.
Bacon.	May.
Blake.	Morse.
Brooks.	Newell.
Converse.	*Parkman.
Dearborn.	*Perkins.
*Dwight.	*Ropes, J. C.
Elliott.	Runkle.
*Flagg.	Sowdon.
*Folsom.	Stackpole.
French.	*Starr.
Goldsmith.	Stevens, H. J.
Gorham.	Storrow.
Haven.	Wells.
Higginson.	*Willard.

THE PIERIAN SODALITY.

1808.

Dearborn.	Dyer.
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THE HARVARD NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

1837.

*Alston.	May.
Bacon.	Morse.
Bartlett.	*Parkman.
*Dwight.	*Perkins.
Dyer.	Ropes, J. C.
Elliott.	Searle.
Fisher, A. E.	Sowdon.
*Flagg.	Stackpole.
*Folsom.	*Starr.
French.	Stevens, H. J.
Goldsmith.	Storrow.
*Hale.	Wells.
Haven.	*Willard.
Lincoln.	

THE PORCELLIAN CLUB.

1789.

*Alston.
 Brooks.
 Dearborn.
 *Dwight.
 *Parkman.

WITENA GEMOT.

The boards were put out, for the first time, 17 September, 1855.

At first members were admitted by election, but, soon after, the whole class were admitted. The Society was short-lived. The only legacy it left was the Witena-Gemot chant, "Grind, Mills, Grind," the joint production of Folsom and Wells.

THE GRIDIRON.

Stackpole says, in the Class Book: "In the beginning of our Sophomore year, Rowland, Brooks, Sowdon, Starr, Haven, Higginson, and Wells formed a club for social purposes, which they called the Gridiron, a name which at once suggested thoughts of a festive board and the parallelism of minds around it. By various resignations and elections the club, by the end of October of the same term, consisted of French, Alston, Brooks, Higginson, Parkman, Gorham, Stackpole, Perkins, Haven, and Flagg. To these, at the beginning of the Junior year, Wells and Dearborn were added, the former by a rejoindure, the latter by an initiation, which it is hoped he will never forget. The club met regularly at the rooms of its different members in succession, afterwards in those only of its members who roomed out of the buildings, during the Senior year, consisting only of Perkins, Wells, and Flagg. It was convened only in the season when the weather was sufficiently cold: not that its constitution was like that of a polar bear, but for the simple reason that the effect of heat is to render a small room, filled with twelve students, a little close; closeness necessitates the opening of windows; through windows, by the laws of Cooke, Josiah P., nature's vicegerent, air will pass: air is freighted with sounds: sounds will strike upon a human ear, to wit, that of the Infant Hayes; which ear, by the well-known legal maxim, 'qui audit per alium, audit per se,' is the ear of the Faculty. Thus, by a logical reasoning, we arrive at the reason for our non-assembly in warm weather. The inevitable consequences of such sounds, after they struck upon said ear, it needs no logic to deduce. The doings of the club were at once amusing, improving, and filling. They began with original witticisms, read by the grand Ichthyosaurus of the evening, and not a few funny things which afterward excited the laughter of more dignified assemblies had here their birth. The club then proceeded to amuse and fill themselves. Oysters, ale, punch, crackers and cheese (of pine-apple) formed our simple and unvaried fare for three years, and frugal and coarse as it was we found it agreed with us: at the end of each year we grew extravagant, and indulged in more sumptuous festivities in foreign hostels. Brooks, Parkman, Alston, and Wells successively presided, with grace and dignity, under an Indian title of honor, over the quiet stews which had been first provided in order by Higginson, Perkins, and Gorham. At our

graduation, Mr. Whipple was honored with the opportunity of taking a photograph of the fraternal group; and copies of this, together with mugs of pewter, from which it was the custom of the club to pour all within, may be found, even now, in the rooms of the Brothers. It is believed that the Gridiron Club minded its own business, never interfered with others in the Class, never made use of their union as a faction, and were thoroughly united throughout three entire years in heart and hand, without one rent or unkind word."

M E D. F A C.

Stackpole again says, "Of the glorious MED. FAC., — terror of Faculty and Freshmen, — would that there were some more worthy and more active member to sing the praises! The writer cannot claim to have been a leader, or in fact a follower in many of its great deeds; but yet he was cognizant of them and can speak. It is unnecessary to relate the pristine glories of the club, for they are world-famous; but *quoad* 1857. One blustering evening in the autumn of 1856, three youths might have been seen sitting in the twilight over the embers of a smouldering fire. Their talk was of Harvard College and the noble deeds of its students, and, particularly, of the buried glories of the great MED. FAC. Suddenly in their midst descended a great idea, — Reformation! Renovation! Inauguration! Morals should be elevated; vice should be crushed; virtue be exalted. Thus should they, with other kindred spirits, accomplish a phoenix-like MED. FAC. These three reformers and patriots — unknown to posterity, not trumpeted like other kindred minds, Luther, Zwingli, and the rest, by the clarion of fame — were Bacon, Horton, and Stackpole. To the uninitiated vulgus it has seemed as if the Plummer Professor had inaugurated a new system of morals, and a higher standard of virtue; but to the unknown, unassuming, inglorious, but patriotic triad, the real fame is due. With them they joined Dyer of the raven beard, cunning, key contriving, lock-picking; French, the Parietal's most deadly foe; Willard, the chemical-ingenuous; Storrow, the steady tongue-sawyer; Perkins, the peripatetic, — their future president, — slyest and gravest of dogs; Wells, the Pharisee, the waxy one; Lincoln, the sedate trickster; Elliott, the strong prayer-out-rubber, with others of the Class of '59. . . . Whilst other mortals slept, this noble and patriotic band of brothers watched and worked. Locks gave way before their industry.

The tongue of despotism (*alias*, that of the bell of Harvard Hall) was silenced and carried away by them. — top-sawyers indeed; and the breeches of Mills, the janizary, were stained with deadly chemicals. The symbols of their faith they displayed in glowing and verdant colors upon the walls of the chapel and the entries of the buildings. New light broke upon the minds of the Faculty assembled in their (in) justice hall, shadowed forth in the form of a tar barrel.

“ Whilst such were their efforts in collegiate reformation in one direction, in another they were equally antagonistic to vice. In an ancient mansion, beneath the branches of the elm under which the Father of his Country first drew the sword of liberty, they nightly held their solemn convocations. There they sat in solemn dignity, in swarthy robes yclad, behind an awful board with bones and skulls spread horribly around. The bird of wisdom roosted wrathfully in their midst, the red devils gambolled midst the coffins and under the fatal noose which once had hung the height of Harvard's Hall. Into that terrible hall many a Freshman entered, and but few returned, wiser and sadder men.

“ Another duty, too, devolved upon the fraternity, for, after the College government were safe between their sheets, dreaming of Freshmen publicked and Sophomores suspended, lo! into their very sancta sanctorum the key of knowledge (with its wards filed) had admitted the reformers, and again the light of truth, in the shape of a dark lantern, had gleamed upon their misdoings. But these days are gone. The only remnant of them left to the reformers is a degree, declaring, in modest language, their vast merits, designed by their leader, Perkins, and composed in a style of chaste Latinity by the present writer.” Fortunately a copy of the diploma remains, and is reproduced below.

As an earnest of what *can* be done and *was* done, the editor of this Report merely remarks, that, if any member of the Class wishes to know just what was his standing for the first term, 1856-57, with all the facts and figures, the information is on file and can be referred to.

UNIVERSITAS CANTABRIGIÆ HARVARDIÆ
In Massachusettensi Republica atque in Regnis Antiqui Nicholæ generaliter
Omnibus has litteras perlecturis salutem in Diabolo sempiternam.

QUANDOQUIDEMvir ingenio diabolico
 ac scientia laudabili ad Tartarum particularem erigendum
 præditus, moribusque viarum signis et titulis tintinnabulisque
 forinm dentrimentosissimis ornatus, post tempus usitatum
 medicinæ et Tyronum cruciandorum studio et praxi impensum,
 examine apud Præsidem Ambulatorem privatim habito, et dis-
 sertatione sua de publice enunciata, in
 arte diabolica se multum profecisse omnibus fratribus in
 Diabolo ostendit, et scripto testimonio qui ad ANTIQUI GALLI
 et HILARIS LATERIS (quod est in vernaculo BRICK) gradum
 admittatur ab iis pro more commendatus est.

Quapropter Præses et Professores Facultatis FRATRES IN
 DIABOLO antedicti admiserunt AD GRADUM
 MEDICINÆ FACULTATIS SOCII eique dederunt omnia Jures
 et Privilegia ab Satano duce derivata, et ad gradum illum
 pertinentia.

Cujus in rei Testimonium Nos hisce litteris Medicinæ
 Facultatis Sigillo munitis nostra nomina subscripsimus, die
 primo Julii anno Fraternitatis et Diaboli atque Domini nostri
 M.DCCC.LVII.

Præses.

Pharisæus.

“PROCUL ESTE PROFANI.”

RUMFORD SOCIETY.

Bartlett.	*Hunter.
Brown.	Mapes.
Bullard.	Richards.
Elliott.	Searle.
Fisher, A. E.	*Starr.
*Grover.	Stevens, H. J.
*Hood.	Wells.

ALPHA DELTA PHIL

1837.

Blake.	Lincoln.
Brooks.	May.
Dyer.	*Perkins.
*Hale.	Ropes, J. C.
Haven.	Sowdon.
Higginson.	Wells.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

Bullard.	Searle.
*Hunter.	Stone.
Horton.	Smith.
Long.	Whitman, G. L.

PSI UPSILON.

*Alston.	French.
Converse.	Goldsmith.
Dearborn.	Gorham.
*Dwight.	Newell.
Elliott.	*Parkman.
*Folsom.	Stackpole.

THETA DELTA CHI.

Brown.	*Hollingsworth.
Fisher, H. N.	Mapes.
Gorely.	*O'Connell.

ZETA PSI.

Bacon.	Richards.
*Damon.	Runkle.
*Flagg.	*Willard.
*Grover.	*Macbeth.
Morse.	

PHI BETA KAPPA.

1779.

Clark.	May.
Converse.	Morse.
*Damon.	*Perkins.
Forster.	Ropes, J. C.
Goldsmith.	Searle.
*Grover.	Smith.
*Hale.	Stackpole.
Lincoln.	Wells.
Long.	*Whitman, A.

CLASS CRADLE.

The Class Cradle, for which the sum of fifty dollars was voted at the Class meeting held 26 March, 1857, was presented 14 March, 1859, to Grenville Bacon, the father of Grenville, Junior, who was born, in due form, 13 January, 1859.

CLASS BOOK.

The Class Book, for which the Class voted the sum of twenty-five dollars, 26 March, 1857, was opened for the autograph lives of members of the Class, in June following. Bartlett, Brooks, Brown, Bul-

lard, Converse, *Damon, *De Saulles, Dorr, *Flagg, *Folsom, Forster, Gorham, *Grover, *Hale, Haven, Hayes, Holt, *Hood, Lincoln, Long, May, Morse, Newell, *O'Connell, *Perkins, Ranlett, Richards, *Ropes, F. C., Ropes, J. C., Searle, Sowdon, Stackpole, *Starr, Stevens, H. J., Storrow, Walcott, *Welles, Wells, *Whitman, A., Whitman, G. L., *Whittemore, *Willard, Wood, have written their lives therein, and memoranda have been preserved of the lives of Hodges, *Parkman, *Bell, *Bradt, *Donham, Goddard, *Stevens, H. N.

The Class Book also contains the Class Oration by Storrow, the Class Poem by French, and sundry data inscribed by the Class Secretaries. It is in the hands of the Class Secretary, and on the extinction of the Class will be placed on the shelves of the College Library. The Secretary has also an Album containing recent photographs of members of the Class and their families, so far as they have been furnished.

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COMMENCEMENT MEETINGS AND CLASS SUPPERS.



THE Class has met at Cambridge every year since our graduation; nine of these meetings were held at M. 7, and nine at Hy 22. The Sophomore Class Supper was held at the Norfolk House, in Roxbury, 25 May, 1855, at which Storrow was president, Alston vice-president, and Sowdon toastmaster. Wells's Class Toast and Goldy's Ode on the Gnomes and the Tomes were here put forth. The Senior Class Supper, for which Alston was chosen president, was omitted. Since that time the Class has dined together sixteen times; in 1866, and since that time, at the expense of the Class Fund, as is shown in Bartlett's account of the Class Fund. For these occasions Bartlett, Long, May, Stackpole, Wells, A. Whitman, and others have written Odes which have been sung by the Class. They are reproduced in this place, by request.



CARMINA TEMP. CLASSIS CIO.D.CCC.LVII.

W. G. G., 1855.

A band of glad brothers, uncloistered and free,

From delving the mine of the *Tomes*,

To-night, that unshackled our spirits may be,

We leave the hid gold to the *Gnomes*.

'T is good to encircle the banqueting board,

Where thought kindling thought with the glow
Of social delight, the swift moments afford.

The soul may in utterance flow.

The spring-time of life is for joyance and mirth, —
For blossom, and sparkle, and song!
The tree, that when young, gayly flaunts o'er its earth,
In time, will grow stately and strong.
To gain its true grandeur, and glory, and might,
It stands cloud, and darkness, and storm;
Then claims a free gush from the fountain of light,
Poured o'er it, enlivening and warm.

The North and the South, with the East and the West,
Our ties of sweet friendship have twined;
And *Union*, the motto we wear on the breast,
Is traced on the heart and the mind.
And hence, that no damp on our spirits may fall,
Whilst leaving these valleys below,
We look to the mountains, that echo the call
Of Higher! as higher we go.

Our dear Alma Mater, fair Harvard, all hail!
In faith, ever filial and true,
Our pledge of a love for thee never to fail,
This night, hand in hand, we renew.
The rainbow that spans thy Pierian Spring,
Is formed by thy sunbeaming eye;
And *Peace* by the waters hath folded her wing,
Whilst they well and flash to the sky.

And now, from the heart of our Sophomore year,
With gratefulness, gladness, and glee,
United we utter the festival cheer,
And render new homage to thee:
To *thee*, in the spirit and light of the hour —
This Oasis green of our way! —
All gemmed with white stars of our Hope-in-the-flower,
We bring the fresh garland of May!

J. L. S., 1860.

I.

Two soldiers of France, 'midst the shot and the shell,
The Tricolor waving on high,
Side by side, hand in hand, up Magenta's green swell
Rush onward to conquer or die.
On the banks of the Loire, by her vine-trellised door,
Her eyes turned in anguish above,
A mother is praying that God may restore
Her sons to her bosom of love.

II.

On the banks of the Loire, near a vine-trellised door,
A wounded man wanders for rest ;
But his eye sparkles brightly, though weary and sore,
For Honor's cross shines on his breast.
At the feet of his mother the wanderer falls,
His troubles, his wanderings are gone,
And with tears for her lost one the mother recalls
Her joy for her boy that is won.

III.

Return, then, O youth, from the battles of life,
To thy fair mother's bosom return,
Back, back from thy troubles, thy victories, thy strife,
To the mother that loves thee return !
And tell how on field, how in hardly-won breach,
Hand in hand with thy brother you fought,
Side by side, failing never, you stood each to each,
Heart to heart each for victory sought.

IV.

Let thy mother rejoice in the cross on thy breast,
Pause awhile by the stream, 'neath the trees.
The time-honored trees which are guarding her rest,
Oh, be once more a child at her knees !
Then let mem'ry go back to the days of thy youth —
This moment, O mother, be thine !
Once more we are children, thy children in truth
At thy knees, as of old, in " Lang Syne."

A. W., 1860.

I.

Harvardia ! Harvardia !
Nunc nomen conclamemus ;
Salvere te, florere te,
Cluere te jubemus.

CHORUS.

Et bene prisca tempora,
Et bene vos sodales,
Sic semper his in poculis
Cantabimus aequales.

II.

Nunc, nunc decet combibere ;
Di donavere merum,
Solatium mordacium
Curaram valde verum.

Chorus.

III.

Insignia cur regia,
Cur regna cupiamus ?
Nec regibus, nec legibus
Paremus dum potamus.

Chorus.

IV.

Cantabimus potandi jus
Dum flumen sitientes
Juvabit : morientibus
Sint nobis, qui, manentes,

FINAL CHORUS.

Tunc cantent prisca tempora
Et hilares sodales
Qui quondam his in poculis
Cantavimus aequales.

F. B., 1860.

I.

Fill every beaker high to the brim,
 Pledge every classmate, welcome to him ;
 Drive from your brow each shadow of care,
 Nought but a crown of green vine leaves rest there ;
 For to-night brothers meet, and to-night say farewell
 Till the triad of years once again wakes the spell.
 True to ourselves, Alma Mater, and Heaven,
 Stand we together here, all 'Fifty-seven.

II.

Pledge now the fair : the wine that each sips,
 Like her cheek, blushes when brought to the lips.
 Our passion in youth, our comfort in age,
 Our pleasures to share, our griefs to assuage ;
 Though not here at our board, still here at our hearts
 She adds to the joy that each moment imparts.
 True to ourselves, Alma Mater, and Heaven,
 Stand we together here, all 'Fifty-seven.

III.

One cup at parting : we that have met
 Old Alma Mater ne'er will forget.
 Each class to-night here crowns her with flowers ;
 None offers any wreath brighter than ours.
 Let each, as his blossom, twine in the crown
 A deed that shall add to her ancient renown.
 True to ourselves, Alma Mater, and Heaven,
 Stand we together here, all 'Fifty-seven.

— —

J. M., 1860.

I.

Rise proudly, fair Harvard, among thy green trees !
 The cheer of thy children resounds on the breeze ;
 FIFTY-SEVEN, returning, salutes thee with song,
 Attend, Alma Mater, the echoes prolong !

We widely have wandered : united once more,
 On the altar of Memory libations we pour ;
 Ambition and Care to the winds let us cast,
 This evening is sacred to Love and the Past.

II.

'Tis joy to revisit each long-hallowed scene.
 Those chambers so cheerful, those alleys so green ;
 The street where at eve, 'neath the deep linden shade,
 'Mid jubilant echoes, we chorusing strayed ;
 The stream where we laved, or, in time to our song,
 Our oars gayly dipped as we glided along ;
 The plain where our champions all rivals defy,
 While the light leathern bubble bounds up to the sky.

III.

But ah ! there are loved ones that greet us no more ;
 Nay, call them not dead, — they are gone but before :
 To heaven our circle unbroken extends ;
 This evening's re-union each spirit attends.
 Green Auburn ! we charge thee, whose acres enclose
 The mound where their ashes in silence repose ;
 Guard precious the relics intrusted to thee,
 And Charles ! gently murmur their low threnody !

IV.

Alas ! youth shall wane like the sand in the glass ;
 E'en as we are singing its swift moments pass ;
 Our brows shall be wrinkled, our step shall be slow,
 But say, shall our hearts be less faithful than now ?
 No ! Fair Alma Mater ! around thee for aye
 Fond memories cluster that know not decay ;
 And the last gray-haired brother that lingereth here
 FIFTY-SEVEN and HARVARD united shall cheer !

J. D. L., 1860.

I.

Come touch the tinkling glass once more,
 For cloudless days gone by,
 And drink the healths we've drunk before,
 Their echo shall not die.

CHORUS.

Their music shall not die, my boys,
 Their music shall not die;
 The chords we strung, the tones we struck,
 Their music shall not die.

II.

The halls, the trees, their sprinkled shade,
 The soft June stretch of green, —
 They shall not from our memory fade
 Though they be no more seen.

Chorus.

III.

A sigh for those who meet us not,
 For ties that years despoil;
 A shout of joy for that dear spot,
 "Fair Harvard's" cherished soil.

Chorus.

IV.

For Harvard's fame we lift the glass,
 This health to her be given;
 One deeper draught, 't is for the Class, —
 The men of 'Fifty-seven.

Chorus.

V.

Whether we serve, or wear the crown,
 These days shall glad us still;
 And joys of eld, re-lived, shall drown
 The while life's every ill.

Chorus.

VI.

The songs together sung of yore,
 Shall ne'er our lips depart,
 Till of us all there beat no more
 In tune a single heart.

Chorus.

VII.

The old loves aye shall stronger be,
 Grown richer still, like wine,
 Till sparkles most the latest e'e
 For days of auld lang syne.

Chorus.

J. M., 1863.

I.

Come, brothers, again round a festival board
 Let us pause in our revels to sing,
 And while our hearts beat in exultant accord,
 Our old College Anthem shall ring.
 The triad is over! return we once more
 To the haunts of our happier days,
 And to thee, Alma Mater, in gratitude pour
 Libations of love and of praise!

II.

Oh! bright were the years that we spent at her shrine
 From the hour when first we had met,
 And Memory fondly shall round her entwine
 Her garlands of "Never Forget."
 Our number shall lessen, each year that rolls on,
 But our meetings are sacred from gloom;
 A tear we will drop for each brother that 's gone,
 Then our mirth — as they 'd have us — resume.

III.

So fill to our mother, each child of her care
 Your tribute of loyalty pay:
 She was stern, but was faithful, tho' ancient, is fair,
 She shall bloom as we pledge her for aye!
 Then join in the chorus, Old Harvard the fair!
 Bid Echo resound the refrain!
 And ere the glad tumult shall fade on the ear,
 Fair Harvard! we'll cheer thee again.

F. B., 1863.

I.

Three years have rolled o'er us,
Once more we are met,
Our hearts again swelling,
Our lips again wet.
As brother greets brother,
With o'erbrimming glass,
And drinks in a bumper —
Success to the Class.

CHORUS.

Then filling your glasses, drink one to the other,
And once by the hand again grasp every brother,
And swear, while the stars shine above in the heaven
To stand by her ever, our own Fifty-Seven!

II.

To-day finds us striving,
Each one at his place,
Our boyhood has passed,
And we 've entered the race.
Some have wooed and have won,
Some have uttered the vow —
And Old Alma Mater 's
A grandmother now.

III.

But places are empty,
Where, ever before,
Were brothers whose welcome
Shall greet us no more;
Whom we loved and are mourning,
With tears in the cup,
But glory in having
Such men to give up.

J. D. L., 1863.

I.

With thinner ranks, but stouter souls,
The present we resign,
To fill again our flowing bowls
To days of auld lang syne.

II.

The cup of life begins to swim
With richer draughts of wine :
The foam we tasted on its brim,
In days of auld lang syne.

III.

Fair Harvard, foremost in our lays,
Is still our common shrine :
Here 's to her fame in coming days,
As in the auld lang syne.

IV.

Our absent brothers still we toast,
The memory divine
Of those who died to make us boast
The ties of auld lang syne.

V.

And here 's a health to one and all,
In future storm and shine,
To those who rise, and those who fall,
And to the auld lang syne.

IN HOSPITIO RE VERA.
 ANTE DIEM XVII KALENDAS AUGUSTI, MDCCCLXVII.
 SALVE, AMICE.

PAX BENIGNA CURAS PRO PATRIA AMATISSIMA ANXIAS FUGAT.
 CONCORDIE TEMPLUM REFICIAMUS.

LAETE RECORDANTES, POST QUADRENNIUM, DIEI
 MAXIMA VOLUPTATE UNA ACTI, ET SUMMA
 CUM GRATITUDINE MEMORES GRATULAE
 CELESTIS QUE TOT SODALES PER
 QUINQUAGINTA ANNOS IN VITA
 VALENTES SERVAVIT,

SOCH CLASSIS, IN COLLEGIO HARVARDIANO,
 ANNI SALUTIS MILLESIMI OCTINGENTESIMI DECIMI SEPTIMI,
 SESE INVICEM CORDE ITERUM AMPECTANDI, DEXTRA
 DEXTRAM PREHENDENDI, VOCES OLIM BENE
 NOTAS AUSCULTANDI, VULTUS OLIM OPTIME
 AMATOS RECOGNOSCENDI, MEMORIAS
 DULCES REVOCANDI, SESE PUEROS
 ITERUM MUTUO SALUTANDI,
 UNA CŒNANDI.

“SALVE” ET DENIQUE “VALE”
 DICENDI GRATIA CONVENERUNT.
 ADSINT MEMORIE FELICES, AMICITIA
 FIDELIS, COGITATIONES GRATE, COLLOQUIUM
 DULCE, HILARITAS, JOCI ET RISUS, SPES GRATULA-
 TIONESQUE JUCUNDE. ABSIT ATRA CURA. ABSINT
 TRISTITIA, METUS, LUCTUS ET MORDACES SOLLICITUDINES.

SALVETE SODALES.

OMNIBUS SIT PLACIDA QUIES SENECTUTIS BEATÆ.

SALVETE OMNES.

S. W., 1868.

As strangers we met, when to Harvard we came,
To seek to be learned and good;
But Hooper and Bogie soon taught us the name
Of each classmate from Alston to Wood.
The names we soon changed, as Ropes Second to Jack.
When from surname to nickname we passed,
To Epops, and Gubbard, and Ajax, and Stack,
And Conny, the least but not last.

Our acquaintance soon ripened from friendship to love,
Our minds were united as one;
We labored together our wits to improve,
Mixed our work with a great deal of fun.
The names we 'll not mention, the tales we 'll not tell,
A word or a hint will suffice;
And "*Upee*" and "*Skiddy*" and "*Mills on the Bell*"
Recall many scenes to the wise.

Our circle was small and our members were few,
Fifty-Seven was "Little, but oh!"
When we met round the tree for the last sad adieu,
The last smile, the last tear, then to go
From places and scenes we had loved as our home,
From classmates we weep for in vain,
Away from old Harvard, with sorrow to roam,
To meet there — ah, never again!

Then closer, draw closer, dear brothers, to-night,
Keep the circle still perfect and true,
Our hearts shall be joyous, our smile shall be bright,
We 'll be happy although we are few.
We 'll crack the old jokes, the old songs we 'll sing o'er,
Let our laughter resound thro' the hall,
Fifty-Seven we 'll drink, a libation we 'll pour
To the wives, to the babies, and all.

ARGUMENTUM:

QUINQUAGESIMAE SEPTIMAE CLASSIS SODALES,
 CONSULE JACOBO WALKER AD SUMMOS UNIVERSITATIS
 GRADUS ADMISSI, POSTHAC HONORIBUS AMPLISSIMIS
 SENATU POPULOQUE AMERICANO ORNATI, GAUDIUNT DIE
 NATALE CLASSIS REDACTA DECIMA TERTIA. TUNC
 PLACET VETERES FOVERE MEMORIAS. CALET MERO
 PAULATIM SUPERBA VIRTUS. PATERAS FALERNO VETERE
 IMPLENT, ET SIMPLEX CARMEN NUMERIS SOLUTIS MORE
 JUVENUM CANUNT.

J. L. S., 1870.

I.

As in haunts of his harem the bold chanticleer,
 With the loudest and proudest of strains,
 Voeiferous calls to partake of his cheer
 The multifarious party he reigns,
 As the choicest of worms he presents to their taste
 All titbits, most juicy and sweet,
 As the wives of his bosom in hurry and haste
 Throng round him to share in the treat :

II.

So our genial three, FOLSOM, BARTLETT, and MORSE,
 With dividends ample and rare,
 Have sounded their trumpets, to foot and to horse :
 Let the classmates their bellies prepare.
 So from east and from west, and from north and from south,
 From every quarter of heaven,
 With a jest in the eye, and a smile round the mouth,
 Come that hungriest crowd, *fifty-seven*.

III.

What sentiments then crowd our bosoms to-night,
 What feelings they proudly contain !
 'Tis the union of classmates dear brothers delight,
 And partly the love of champagne.

Alma Mater we cherish, each other we greet,
 Ne'er was yet such a festival found;
 Here are friendship and truffles, old love and Lafite,
 Pass the kiss and the bottle around!

J. M., 1873.

Round our broad mahogany,
 Upaidee, upaida!
 Closer! brothers, knee to knee!
 Upaidee, aida!
 Raise again the ancient strain,
 FIFTY-SEVEN'S own refrain,
 Upaidee, &c.

Ah! the years, how swift they pass!
 Upaidee, upaida!
 Like the bubbles o'er the glass;
 Upaidee, aida!
 Like the echoes of our song,
 Let them vanish, — love is strong!
 Upaidee, &c.

See, a score already gone,
 Upaidee, upaida!
 Since, as rose the summer sun,
 Upaidee, aida!
 Harvard's alleys, fresh and green,
 FIFTY-SEVEN welcomed in,
 Upaidee, &c.

Those, ah! those were days of gold,
 Upaidee, upaida!
 Soon, too soon, their tale was told;
 Upaidee, aida!
 Boyish triumphs, fleeting cares,
 Evening lamps and morning prayers,
 Upaidee, &c.

Now our locks are touched with gray,
 Upaidee, upaida!
 Round our knees our children play,
 Upaidee, aida!
 Wealth and place become our own,
 Grief and doubt our hearts have known.
 Upaidee, &c.

But whatever fate betide,
 Upaidee, upaida!
 Here 's a solace shall abide ;
 Upaidee, aida!
 'T is enough for me and you
 FIFTY-SEVEN still is true!
 Upaidee, &c.

Let the chorus, then, go round!
 Upaidee, upaida!
 Be our heads with roses crowned!
 Upaidee, aida!
 Once a year, all carelessly,
 Ring again the old U — P!
 Upaidee, &c.

J. D. L., 1877.

Give Time the go-by with a will,
 Upi-dee, &c.
 The year is Fifty-Seven still.
 Upi-dee, &c.
 On our fair heads Fair Harvard lays
 Its augury of coming days.
 Upi-dee, &c.

Full twenty years of up and down!
Upi-dee, &c.
The war, the courts, the mart, the gown!
Upi-dee, &c.
It's but a Rip Van Winkle sleep.
Wake up! you dream! you drank too deep!
Upi-dee, &c.

No link is broken in the chain,
Upi-dee, &c.
Our castles still are all in Spain.
Upi-dee, &c.
And Youth, and Faith, and Hope, and Heaven
Still cloudless smile on Fifty-Seven.
Upi-dee, &c.

NOTE.—The song “Upaidee” was first sung at Cambridge, with German words, by the Orpheus Glee Club, who were invited by students to pass the evening and drink lager in front of H’y, in the fall of 1855. The Faculty, however, disapproved of the use of the College Yard for the distribution of beer, and the beverage was transported to a neighboring hall, and there partaken of by both guests and hosts. The air proved so popular that it was sung by the club many times; but, the German words being soon lost, English words, with marked local allusions, were written by one of our Class. It is known that the German song was used by students at Jena and Leipsic as early at least as 1845.

The air was set to band music for our Class Day, and first used in that way by the Class while cheering the buildings.

CLASS FUND.

At a meeting of the Class, 26 March, 1857, on Folsom's motion, \$300 was appropriated as the Class Fund, \$50 was voted for the Class Cradle, and \$25 for the Class Book; \$350 was also voted for the use of the Class Day Committee.

Upon graduation, in 1857, the Class Fund amounted to the sum of \$350. This fund was understood to be applicable to general Class expenses, and was so employed (including the cost of the Class Cradle), to the extent of \$110.69, up to the year 1860. At Commencement, in that year, upon the suggestion of the Class Treasurer, the creation of a fund, by small annual subscriptions from the Class, was begun, for the purpose of meeting, in whole or in part, the expense of the future dinners of the Class. From these subscriptions, varying in amount from \$5 to \$40, and coming from every member of the Class who could be reached, the Treasurer had received, in July, 1868, when the subscription was closed, \$1,004.05. This sum, added to the original Class Fund of \$350, represents the total amount which has been received by the Treasurer from the Class, namely, \$1,354.05.

The Class Committee were authorized, 27 June, 1871, to make such disposition as they might deem expedient for the interest of the Class or College of any balance of the income of the Class Fund remaining in their hands after the payment of the Commencement and other expenses of the Class. It was also voted that the consideration of the final disposition of the fund was for the present inexpedient. 24 June, 1873, it was voted that the Class Committee be authorized to appropriate any portion of the income of the Class Fund to the necessities of any member of the Class or his family in their destitution.

Since 1865, the dinners of the Class have been given at the expense of the Class Fund, as follows:—

1866.	At American House	34	present.
1868.	At Point Shirley	25	"
1869.	At the Union Club	22	"
1870.	At the Union Club	20	"
1871.	At the Union Club	22	"
1872.	At the Somerset Club	17	"
1873.	At the Somerset Club	17	"
1874.	At the Somerset Club	17	"
1877.	At the Somerset Club	20	"
1878.	At the Somerset Club	23	"
1879.	At the Somerset Club	24	"
1880.	At the Somerset Club	19	"
1881.	At the Somerset Club	17	"
1882.	At the Union Club	33	"

In addition to providing for the above-named fourteen dinners, and meeting the expenses for lunch on Commencement Day at Cambridge, the fund has paid \$2,775.60 for the memorial window described elsewhere, and has furnished some assistance where the needs of a class-mate gave the opportunity.

The account of the Treasurer with the Class Fund may be thus stated:—

Amount of Class Fund, Jan. 1, 1883	\$12,525.40
Amount of Expenditures to Jan. 1, 1883 . .	7,842.54
	<hr/>
	\$20,367.94
Amount received by Treasurer from Class . .	1,354.05
	<hr/>
Increase of Class Fund since 1857	\$19,013.05

The Class Fund is held under the following declaration of Trust:—

DECLARATION OF TRUST.

Boston, November 17, 1881.

I, Francis Bartlett, hereby declare that there is at this date in my hands the sum of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-four cents (\$11,362.64), the same being the proceeds and increase of contributions made for Class purposes by members of the Class of 1857 (H.U.).

And I hereby declare that I hold said fund upon the following trusts, viz.: to dispose of the income thereof for the purposes of the Class, such as providing Class dinners from time to time, defraying the

expenses of a room and refreshments of the Class upon Commencement and other days, assisting classmates or their descendants in distress, or for any other purpose, all in the discretion of a major part of the Class Committee surviving, and generally to the principal and income and accumulations the whole or a part for such purposes as the majority of the members of the Class surviving at any time may, in writing, request; or, in the absence of such request, the members of the Class, at any Class dinner or Commencement meeting, may designate by a majority vote of those present: and finally, if it shall not sooner, in whole or in part, be so disposed of by request or vote of the Class as above provided, the whole or remainder undisposed of to be turned over to Harvard University for the purpose of founding a scholarship upon such terms and conditions as shall be designated by a major part of the survivors of the Class Committee; or, if the terms are not so designated by the Committee, the said fund or remainder to go to Harvard College for general purposes, upon the death of the last survivor of the Class Committee or of his successor in office.

The Trustee shall have power to sell and reinvest and change investments, and shall not be responsible for mistakes in disposing of the fund or its accumulations, or otherwise, save for his own wilful default.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal.

Signed, FRANCIS BARTLETT. [SEAL.]

MEMORIAL HALL FUND.



In July, 1865, the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College appointed a Committee of Fifty with full powers to plan and erect a building to be known as the Memorial Hall.

The inscription on the south front gives the purpose for which the building was designed:—

MEMORIAE · EORUM
QUI · IN · HIS · SEDIBUS · INSTITUTI
MORTEM · PRO · PATRIA · OPPETIVERUNT
CIO · D · CCC · LX · I CIO · D · CCC · LX · V

In the autumn of 1870, the corner-stone was laid on the Delta. In 1874, the dining hall and memorial transept were finished and were dedicated at Commencement time. The auditorium or theatre, built principally from funds given by the will of the late Charles Sanders (1802), and now known by his name, was finished in June, 1876.

Toward the erection of Memorial Hall, members of the Class gave the sum of \$883.





THE MEMORIAL WINDOW

IN MEMORY OF THOSE CLASSMATES WHO FELL IN THE WAR.



Upon the occasion of the opening of Memorial Hall at Cambridge, on Commencement Day, 1874, there was read by General Devens, who presided at the dinner, a request, sent to him from the table where the members of the Class were dining, that the Class of 1857 be permitted to erect in Memorial Hall a window to the memory of those of their classmates who fell in the war.

The Class Committee, after a careful consideration, selected as subjects for the two parts of the window the figures of Epaminondas and Sir Philip Sidney, as illustrating the character of the scholar and soldier in history.

Sketches for the window were solicited and received from many of the best manufacturers of stained glass, both in Europe and in this country, and a choice was finally made of the design submitted by a New-York artist. In making this selection, the Committee were much influenced by the hope that they might thus be able to procure a window made in America, from the designs of an American artist, that would equal the best results of the European workshops. In this they were to be disappointed, as the effort proved too experimental, it being the first attempt of the artist to produce work of that style and importance. After waiting more than four years, and spending a considerable amount of money from which nothing came, the Committee applied to Messrs. Cöttier & Co. for designs, which resulted in the production from their London house of the window which is now in Memorial Hall, where it was placed in May, 1879.

Cost of present window	\$1,980.00
Spent on first window	795.60
Total expenditures on account of window . . .	\$2,775.60

The above expenditures were borne by the Class Fund.

APRIL 15, 1882.

F. B.

A circular which was prepared for the use of the glass makers is reprinted for its historical interest.

Description of a Stained Glass Window to be made for the Memorial Hall, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The Class of 1857 intends placing in the Memorial Hall, connected with Harvard College, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, a window in memory of those Classmates who fell in the war. The Hall in which the window is to be erected is used as a dining-room, is one hundred and sixty-four feet long and sixty feet wide, and contains eighteen windows, all of which it is intended to fill, eventually, with stained glass.

To preserve a proper harmony in the windows, it is proposed that they shall contain figures appropriate to the Hall in which they are placed: and those of Sir Philip Sidney and Epaminondas have been selected for the window referred to, as illustrating Chivalry and Patriotism. The ventilators, as shown on the plans, are to have upon them representations of some appropriate episode. A border is to be used, as indicated, which, in the case of the Sidney window, may properly be Elizabethan in its character, while that in the Epaminondas window may be Grecian, for it is not considered necessary that the ornamentation of the two windows should be similar. The figures, as will be noticed, are to be about four feet ten inches in height, and the general style of the windows is to be essentially decorative, and not ecclesiastic, which is to be particularly avoided.

A portrait of Sir Philip Sidney is to be found in Lodge's "Portraits" (London, 1835, printed for Harding & Lepard). For his costume, the 3d vol. of Meyrick's "Antient Armor" may be consulted, pp. 31, 39 (London, H. G. Bolm, 1842, 2d ed.): also, "Ancient Armor and Weapons in Europe," by John Hewitt (Oxford and London, John Henry and James Parker, 1860), see plates 131, 132, 133, 134, from the Roll of the funeral procession of Sir P. Sidney, by Thos. Lant (copies of the latter are in the Heralds' College and British Museum, London, C 21 f.).

On the ventilator of this window is to be represented the death of Sir Philip Sidney, with the episode of his giving the water he was about to drink, to a wounded soldier. (See Lodge's "Portraits," referred to above.) It is suggested that, in this, Sidney should be represented in full armor, while in the window above, the costume, as

given in the portrait referred to, might be followed, and completed from the plates in Hewitt.

There is probably no accepted portrait of Epaminondas, and in this respect the figure must be fanciful, but it is important that the armor should be properly delineated, for which the work of Thos. Hope, on "The Costumes of the Ancients" (London, H. G. Bohn, 1811), may be consulted.

On the ventilator, under the figure of Epaminondas, the story of the Spartan matron giving the shield to her son is to be represented. (See Grote's History of Greece, vol. 2, p. 529, London, John Murray, 1849.) Upon the shield, or over the picture, might be placed the Greek inscription, "*ἡ ταύταν ἢ ἐπὶ ταύτα*"; and the inscription, "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine," might be put on the Sidney ventilator. (For the costumes, see Hope's work above referred to.)

The authorities for costume, mentioned above, are intended as suggestive rather than restrictive, and are not to be considered as limiting the designer. Anachronisms are to be avoided.

In the trefoil between the windows is to be inserted the inscription, "The Class of 1857"; and on the lower edge, as indicated on the diagram, the words, "In Memory of those Classmates who fell in the War"; and if space allows, *there* (and if not, in some appropriate place), "Erected A.D. 1875."

The position of the window being on the southern side of the building, it will be exposed to the strongest uninterrupted sunlight, which, it should be noted, is of much greater intensity than that prevailing generally in Europe, and should be constantly considered in determining the tones of color to be used in the construction of the window. In general the mediæval colors will be preferred.

CLASS SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

The Class Subscription Fund was set on foot in 1869 for the purpose of providing the University with a fund the income of which could be used at the discretion of the University government for any purpose except the erection and repairs of buildings. By the terms of subscription it was to be held by Messrs. William Gray, A. A. Lawrence, and H. S. Russell, as Trustees, and, as often as it reached \$50,000, was to be paid over to the Corporation; and \$100,000 has thus been paid. Upon the payment of the last \$50,000, which was on Commencement, 1874, it was determined in future to transfer the subscriptions to the College in sums of \$20,000.

The Classes of 1828 and 1841 gave to this fund their separate Class funds.

Our Class contributed to the Class Subscription Fund the sum of \$1,920.

STATISTICS OF THE CLASS.



PRESENT OCCUPATIONS AND ADDRESSES OF LIVING MEMBERS.

Bacon, Grenville	Druggist and Physician	94, Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Barnard, George M.	Not in business	Somerset Club, Boston, Mass.
Bartlett, Francis	Lawyer	13, Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.
Blake, Stanton	Not in business	39, Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Brooks, Shepherd	Not in business	92, Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
Brown, Francis H.	Physician	Hotel Lyndeboro', Boston, Mass.
Bullard, W. R.	Physician	Helena, Montana.
Clark, Joseph H.	Lawyer	111, Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Converse, J. H.	Clergyman and Teacher	Bristol, R.I.
Dearborn, John L.	Not in business	Harrison Square, Boston, Mass.
Dorr, Samuel	Unknown	44, Oak Street, Louisville, Ky.
Dyer, Ezra	Physician	39, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elliott, W. H.	Physician	Savannah, Ga.
Fisher, Aron E.	Not in business	186, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Fisher, Horace N.	Not in business	36, High St., Charlestown, Boston, Ms.
Forster, George H.	Lawyer	58, Wall Street, New York.
French, Francis O.	Not in business	33, W. Thirty-seventh St., New York.
Goldsmith, William G.	Teacher	Andover, Mass.
Gorely, Charles P.	Lawyer	4, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
Gorham, George	Lawyer	Buffalo, N.Y.
Haven, Franklin	Actuary New Eng. Trust Co.	85, Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
Hayes, Augustus A.	Soc'y Brush Electric Light Co.	112, E. Twenty-fifth St., New York.
Higginson, James J.	Banker	24, Pine Street, New York.
Hodges, T. D.	Lawyer	160, Broadway, New York.
Holt, Jacob F.	Physician	1935, Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Horton, Charles P.	Wholesale Coal Dealer	16, Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Lincoln, Solomon	Lawyer	Rialto Building, Boston, Mass.
Long, John D.	Governor	State House, Boston, Mass.
Mapes, Charles V.	Manuf'r. Superphosphates, &c.	158, Front Street, New York.
May, Joseph	Clergyman	1396, Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morse, R. M., Jr.	Lawyer	57, Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.
Newell, Samuel	Lawyer	41, Pine Street, New York.
Ranlett, D. D.	Treas. Central Vermont R. R.	St. Albans, Vt.
Richards, Eben	Not in business	St. Louis, Mo.
Ropes, John C.	Lawyer	10, State Street, Boston, Mass.
Runkle, J. G.	Lawyer	Albany, N.Y. [& Ninth Av., N.Y.]
Searle, George M.	Clergyman	House Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth St.
Smith, R. D.	Lawyer	13, Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.
Sowdon, Arthur J. C.	Not in business	9, Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.
Stackpole, J. L.	Lawyer	35, Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
Stevens, H. J.	Lawyer	19, Congress St., Boston, Mass. [N.H.]
Stone, Livingston	Dep. U. S. Fish Com. Pacific Coast	Baird, Shasta Co., Cal., & Charlestown.
Storrow, J. J.	Lawyer	40, State Street, Boston, Mass.

Walcott, Charles F.	Lawyer	39, Court Street, Boston, Mass.
Wells, Samuel	Lawyer	31, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
Whitman, George L.	Cotton and Woollen Goods Com	40 & 42, Leonard St., New York.
Wood, Horatio	Not in business	Lowell, Mass.
Bubier, John E.	Dealer in Ornamental Iron Works	23, Exchange Street, Boston, Mass.
Carrière, Emile L.	President Citizens' Bank	New Orleans, La.
Currier, S. E. D.	Lawyer	2, Cedar Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Goddard, E. A.	Clergyman	Westboro', Mass.
Little, William C.	Lumber Dealer	Oakland, Cal.
Rhett, Hon. John T.	Lawyer and Mayor	Columbia, S.C.
Rowland, Edmund	Clergyman	Clifton, Cincinnati, O.

MARRIAGES.

Bacon	Sarah M. Dove	Roxbury, Mass.	22 February, 1858.
Barnard	Ellen Russell	Boston, Mass.	28 December, 1865.
Bartlett	*Marianna H. Slater	Norwich, Conn.	31 March, 1869.
Brooks	Clara Gardner	Boston, Mass.	10 December, 1872.
Brown	*Louisa B. Eaton	Salem, Mass.	24 September, 1861.
	Mary S. Wood	Auburn, N.Y.	23 March, 1871.
Bullard	Mary N. Gilman	Helena, Mon.	22 July, 1872.
Converse	Jane B. Jones	Natchez, Miss.	20 October, 1868.
Dearborn	Sarah A. Smith	Exeter, N.H.	13 November, 1862.
Dorr	Jane McElroy	Allentown, Pa.	17 May, 1873.
Dyer	Lucy M. Kempton	Philadelphia, Pa.	9 September, 1863.
Elliott	Sidney E. Stiles		27 March, 1862.
Fisher, H. N.	Kia Mason	Charlestown, Mass.	13 November, 1865.
*Flagg	Ellen H. Brown	Providence, R.I.	12 July, 1869.
*Folsom	*Susan C. Jackson	Boston, Mass.	8 January, 1867.
Forster	Constance Atherton	New York, N.Y.	17 October, 1867.
French	Ellen Tuck	Exeter, N.H.	5 March, 1861.
Goldsmith	Joanna B. Holt		29 March, 1865.
Gorham	*Emily A. Hall	Buffalo, N.Y.	24 October, 1869.
	Ellen Marvine	Auburn, N.Y.	14 June, 1866.
*Grover	Anna M. Porter	Lawrence, Mass.	24 March, 1869.
Hayes	Emily R. Fuller		10 April, 1871.
Higginson	Margaret B. Gracie	Elizabeth, N.J.	11 November, 1869.
Hodges	Mary W. Bowen	Cambridge, Mass.	25 April, 1867.
*Hood	Emma J. Calvert	Louisville, Ky.	23 November, 1858.
Lincoln	Ellen B. Hayden	Haydenville, Mass.	15 February, 1865.
Long	*Mary W. Glover	Hingham, Mass.	13 September, 1879.
Mapes	Martha M. Halstead	Newark, N.J.	25 June, 1863.
May	*Harriet C. Johnson	Washington, D.C.	24 October, 1865.
Moise	Anna E. Gorham	Jamaica Plain, Mass.	12 November, 1863.
Newell	Mary L. Marshall	West Newbury, Mass.	1 May, 1867.
*Parkman	Nannie Beirne	— W. Va.	January, 1861.
Ranlett	Ellen A. Brown	Charlestown, Mass.	23 August, 1865.
Richards	Caroline B. Maxwell	Louisville, Ky.	30 March, 1859.
Runkle	Ella Ramsay	Albany, N.Y.	4 June, 1863.
Smith	Pauline C. Weston	Washington, D.C.	30 July, 1863.
Stackpole	Martha W. Parsons	Cambridge, Mass.	3 March, 1863.
*Starr	Mary Emien	Philadelphia, Pa.	12 June, 1869.
Stevens, H. J.	Helen M. Grainger	Pittsford, Vt.	23 September, 1863.
Stone	Rebecca S. Cushing	Charlestown, N.H.	8 April, 1875.
Storrow	*Annie M. Perry	Andover, Mass.	August, 1861.
	Anne E. Dexter	Brookline, Mass.	12 September, 1873.
Walcott	Anna M. Wyman	Cambridge, Mass.	7 October, 1863.

Wells	Catharine B. Gannett . . .	Boston, Mass.	11 June, 1863.
*Whitman, A. . . .	Frances T. Guthrie . . .	Mt. Union, O.	29 December, 1863.
Whitman, G. L. . .	Charlotte H. Chandler . .	Thompson, Conn. . . .	31 March, 1868.
*Bradt	Julia Burnham	Lowell, Mass.	June, 1865.
Bulder	Harriet Severance . . . .	. . . . .	June, 1861.
Carrière	Eugenie M. Gerard	New Orleans, La.	15 October, 1866.
Currier	M. L. J. Perry	Roxbury, Mass.	29 December, 1861.
Goldard	Helen M. Seward	West Roxbury, Mass. . .	3 December, 1856.
Little	Sarah P. Watkins	Morristown, N.J.	December, 1861.
*Macbeth	René Ravenel . . . . .	. . . . .	— 1875.
Rhett	*Hannah C. McCord . . .	Columbia, S. C.	2 March, 1839.
.	Emily H. Barnwell	Columbia, S.C.	7 November, 1877.
Roby . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Rowland	Sophia M. Belknap	Hartford, Conn.	10 October, 1860.
*Stevens, H. N. . .	*Susan E. Peters . . . . .	. . . . .	29 January, 1863.
.	Anna M. Phipps . . . . .	. . . . .	27 March, 1873.
*Ware	Gustine Bennett	Somerville, Mass. . . .	2 September, 1856.

DEATHS.

Alston	29 September, 1863	Greenville, S.C.
Dumon	30 November, 1859	Cambridge, Mass.
De Saulles	4 June, 1863	Port Hudson, La.
Dwight	4 May, 1863	Bayou Beuf, La.
Flagg	11 May, 1874	Troy, N.Y.
Folsom	20 May, 1882	Boston, Mass.
Grover	20 January, 1864	Duvoll's Bluff, Ark.
Hale	18 September, 1867	Badenweiler, Germany.
Hollingsworth	8 August, 1859	Groton, Mass.
Hood	29 October, 1865	Lynn, Mass.
O'Connell	6 January, 1874	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Lowell	12 October, 1882	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Parkman	17 September, 1862	Sharpsburg, Md.
Perkins	26 August, 1863	Morris Island, S.C.
Ropes, F. C.	15 September, 1869	Boston, Mass.
Starr	1 September, 1881	Philadelphia, Pa.
Welles	16 January, 1869	Boston, Mass.
Whitman, A.	7 November, 1881	St. Paul, Minn.
Whittemore	17 September, 1862	Sharpsburg, Md.
Willard	1 May, 1870	Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell	10 November, 1853	Somerville, Mass.
Bradt	22 January, 1868	Lowell, Mass.
Donham	25 February, 1857	Cambridge, Mass.
Hunter	23 September, 1863	Washington, D.C.
Jackson	11 December, 1875 . . . . .	. . . . .
Macbeth	April, 1880 . . . . .	. . . . .
Roby	25 December, 1870 . . . . .	. . . . .
Stevens, H. N. . . .	1 May, 1876	North Andover, Mass.
Ware	5 March, 1864 . . . . .	. . . . .

BIRTHS.

Bacon	Greenville	born 13 January, 1859.
.	Charles Herbert	born 20 December, 1862; died 2 January, 1868.
.	Alice Hayward	born 14 October, 1869.
Barnard	Sarah Livingston	born 19 November, 1866.
.	Maria Russell	born 19 October, 1868.

Bartlett	Caroline	born 3 September, 1870.
	Elizabeth Slater	born 27 July, 1872; died 16 February, 1881.
Brooks	Helen	born 30 December, 1875.
	Gorham	born 19 June, 1881.
Brown	A daughter	born 2 December, 1862; died 4 December, 1862.
	Louis Francis	born 16 December, 1864.
	Edith	born 7 September, 1877.
Bullard	Clara Gertrude	
	John Gilman	born 11 December, 1873.
Converse	Agnes Howard	born 12 October, 1871.
	Arthur Freeman	born 31 May, 1873; died 4 August, 1874.
	Eliza Baker	born 4 August, 1874.
	A son	born and died 17 February, 1876.
	John Holmes	born 26 July, 1878.
	Samuel Stephen	born 15 October, 1863.
Dearborn	Elizabeth King	born 4 April, 1865.
	William Langdon	born 1 February, 1867.
	John	born 27 March, 1868.
	George Knight	born 9 October, 1872.
	Ezra Francis	born 20 July, 1864.
Dyer	Henry	born 10 August, 1863.
	Edward Stiles	born 3 November, 1865.
Elliott	Celia Peronneau	born 19 September, 1867.
	Wallace McQueen	born 14 March, 1870; died 7 June, 1872.
	Phoebe Herbert	born 19 April, 1871.
	William Mackay	born 1 November, 1873.
	Katherine Vernon	born 16 January, 1881; died 12 December, 1881.
	Francis Mason	born 20 September, 1866; died 7 April, 1882.
	Mary Lydia	born 1 August, 1868.
Fisher, H. N. . .	Sarah Goddard	born 13 March, 1870.
	Horace Cecil	born 12 January, 1872.
	John	born 7 June, 1863.
	Amy	born 16 November, 1867.
Folsom	Henry Atherton	born 26 September, 1868.
	Reginald Hathaway . . .	born 26 July, 1870; died August, 1872.
Forster	Constance Edith	born 26 October, 1872; died August, 1874.
	Frederic Everard	born 9 December, 1874.
	Ada Atherton	born 10 February, 1877; died 19 April, 1882.
	Elizabeth Richardson . .	born 17 December, 1861.
	Amos Tuck	born 20 July, 1863.
	Benjamin Brown	born 26 January, 1872; died 4 February, 1873.
Goldsmith	Ellen	born 15 June, 1879.
	Clara Gleason	born 16 February, 1866; died 4 March, 1873.
	Clarence	born 29 May, 1874.
Gorham	Emily Grace	born 23 August, 1861.
	Fraunces Perry	born 17 March, 1867.
	Nathaniel	born 6 January, 1869.
	Marvine	born 1 November, 1870.
	Mary Parsons	born 21 June, 1875.
	Margaret Robertson . . .	born 29 May, 1877.
Hayes	Florence Rowan	born 26 November, 1872.
Higginson	Margaret Gracie	born 19 January, 1872.
	Elizabeth Bethune	born 5 June, 1875.
	Dorothy Lee	born 7 August, 1878.
Hydges	Mabel Thornlike	born 30 January, 1838.
	Charles Bowen	born 29 June, 1870.
	Fanny Edwina	born 11 July, 1872.
	Richard Osgood	born 1 April, 1877.

Hood	Ella Hermione	born 6 December, 1859.
	Hally Monks	born September, 1861.
	Persis Culvert	born 8 July, 1863; died 16 January, 1865.
	Child	born and died June, 1865.
Lincoln	Bessie	born 28 June, 1868.
Long	Daughter	born and died 28 January, 1872.
	Margaret	born 28 October, 1873.
	Helen	born 16 June, 1875.
Mapes	Charles Raisted	born 8 June, 1861.
	James Jay	born 17 January, 1866.
	Herbert Spencer	born 28 February, 1868.
	Victor Royle	born 10 March, 1870.
	Olive Harbeck	born 9 September, 1878.
May	Lucretia	born 10 November, 1866.
	John Edward	born 23 March, 1868.
	Sarah	born 17 January, 1870.
	William Ropes	born 19 January, 1874.
Morse	Mabel	born 10 August, 1861.
	Arthur Gorham	born 15 October, 1865; died 15 October, 1866.
	Harold	born 13 September, 1865; died 1 September, 1868.
	Alice Gorham	born 19 November, 1867.
	Sarah Clark	born 12 August, 1872.
	Robert Gorham	born 23 August, 1871.
	Margaret Fessenden	born 28 November, 1877.
	Samuel	born 2 September, 1869.
Newell	Marshall	born 2 April, 1871.
	Gerrish	born 26 May, 1873.
	Lizzie	born 18 June, 1874.
	Edith Helen	born 14 December, 1871; died 1 June, 1872.
Ranlett	Helen Augusta	born 15 May, 1878.
	Grace	born 1 March, 1869.
Richards	Carrie Louisa	born 28 September, 1863.
	Eben	born 10 January, 1866.
	Theoline Tibben	born 23 January, 1869.
	Mary	born 28 January, 1875.
	Ethel	born 4 November, 1878.
Runkle	Grace	born 3 June, 1867.
Smith	Robert Dickson	born 8 May, 1864.
	Alice	born 19 November, 1868.
	Melville Weston	born 24 May, 1870; died 14 May, 1880.
	Pauline Cony	born 8 August, 1873.
Stackpole	Elizabeth Virginia	born 14 January, 1865.
	Alice	born 6 June, 1866.
	Joseph Lewis	born 16 November, 1871.
Starr	James	born 5 April, 1870.
	George Emlen	born 23 October, 1871.
	Ellen	born 12 May, 1873.
	Lydia	born 18 May, 1876.
	Theodore Ducoing	born 14 January, 1880.
Stevens, H. J.	Gertrude Mead	born 4 July, 1864.
	Mary Sweetser	born 13 May, 1867.
	Georgia Lydia	born 8 May, 1870.
	Helen Grainger	born 5 April, 1876.
	Isabella Abbot	born 5 April, 1876.
Stone	Edmund Cushing	born 8 March, 1882.
Storror	Elizabeth Randolph	born 18 August, 1862.
	James Jackson	born 21 January, 1864.
	Samuel	born 19 February, 1867.

Walcott	Anstace	born 9 February, 1867.
	Charles	born 30 August, 1870.
Wells	Stiles Gannett	born 7 December, 1864.
	Samuel	born 17 January, 1869.
	Louisa Appleton	born 23 December, 1872.
Whitman, A. . . .	Frank Emerson	born December, 1860.
	Mary Allen	born January, 1872; died June, 1872.
	George McKean Folsom . .	born June, 1878; died April, 1880.
Whitman, G. L. . .	Mabel	born 28 February, 1869.
	Maud	born 18 February, 1870.
Carrière	Has had seven children.	
Currier	Annie Josephine	born 9 January, 1868; died 23 August, 1868
	Gertrude Frances	born 11 February, 1874; died 5 November, 1879.
Goddard	Sarah Louise	born 9 September, 1857.
	George Louis	born 16 March, 1860.
	Susie March	born 31 May, 1865.
	Edward Augustus	born 5 February, 1869.
	Helen Elizabeth	born 15 January, 1872.
	William Leonard	born 12 May, 1875.
Little	Helen Watkins	born 8 June, 1866.
	William Herper	born 29 April, 1868.
	Joseph Moss	born 21 July, 1871.
	Caroline Halsted	born 9 July, 1873.
	Weare Coffin	born 25 November, 1878.
Rhett	Hannah McCord	born 28 February, 1871.
	Sarah Taylor	born 14 October, 1872.
	Eliza Barnwell	born 27 August, 1878.
	Albert	born 3 October, 1879.
Roby	Child	born — died —
Rowland	Elsie	born 10 February, 1863.
	Ethel	born 30 December, 1865.
Stevens, H. N. . .	William O.	born 19 August, 1864.
	Kate H.	born 13 December, 1865.
	John P.	born 2 February, 1868.
	Fannie H.	born 22 April, 1869.
	Sue P.	born 23 August, 1871.
	Horace N.	born 23 August, 1871; died 25 August, 1871.
	Horace W.	born 3 August, 1874.
Ware	George Henry	born — ; died 5 March, 1864.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLASS.

— ♦ —

ON the evening preceding Commencement, 27 June, 1882, thirty members of the Class and three temporary members dined together at the Union Club, in Boston. Before taking seats at the table, a business meeting of the Class was held, at which resolutions were presented commemorative of the deaths of Folsom and A. Whitman. The Class elected for its Secretary, in place of Folsom, Francis H. Brown.

Long presided at the dinner. Converse invoked the Divine blessing. The Class sat in the following order:—

Long.

Converse.

Lincoln.

Gorham.

Stone.

Fisher, H. N.

Mapes.

Holt.

Newell.

Currier.

Barnard.

Walcott.

Hayes.

Ranlett.

Brown.

May.

Whitman, G. L.

Stackpole.

Runkle.

Morse.

Dyer.

Blake.

Dearborn.

Bacon.

Bubier.

Bartlett.

Goddard.

Wells.

Haven.

Higginson.

Sowdon.

French.

Smith.

After about three hours' devotion to the *menu*, the Class was called to order by the presiding officer, who welcomed the members, one and all, in well-chosen words. He introduced the new Secretary, who gave in detail a variety of interesting information regarding the Class and its present and absent members. He was followed by Converse, Currier, French, Goddard, Hayes (who gave us some songs and described the doings of the celebrated Prof. Beyer troupe), Higginson (songs), Mapes, Holt, Stone, and others. Bubier, of the temporary men, gave us two of his poems of long years ago.

Bartlett proposed that he should be allowed to resign the position of Trustee of the Class Fund, but he was strongly urged not to persist in this wish. The thanks of the Class were unanimously tendered him for his faithful, devoted, and successful services. It was voted unanimously that the deed of trust executed by Bartlett, under date of 27 June, 1882, be ratified by the Class. The Class separated at midnight, after joining hands and singing Auld Lang Syne.

On Commencement Day, Bacon, Bartlett, Barnard, Brown, Converse, Dearborn, Dyer, H. N. Fisher, French, Gorham, Haven, Hayes, Higginson, Holt, Lincoln, Long, Mapes, May, Morse, Newell, Runkle, Smith, Sowdon, Stackpole, Stone, Walcott, and Wells, with Bubier, Currier, and Goddard, met at H'y 22, and passed a pleasant hour. His Excellency Governor Long, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the full Staff, were present. Members of the Class paid their respects to the Chief Marshal of the day, Haven; helped to elect Lincoln to the Overseers; and then sat down at the tables in Memorial Hall. The Class of 1857 was handsomely toasted by the chairman, Lee (1836). The compliment was gracefully responded to by His Excellency the Governor, and by Morse.

Thus closed the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLASS OF FIFTY-SEVEN.



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